THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9569. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The City of Fredericksburg Not Yet Bombarded.

Active Preparation for the Advance of the Army.

The Enemy Preparing for Vigorous Resistance.

Interesting Rebel Accounts from the Rappahannock.

GEN. LEE IN COMMAND OF THE REBEL FORCES

Speculations Regarding General Burnside's Designs.

Stonewall Jackson's Movements in the Shenandoah Valley.

Despatch from Jeff. Davis Calling Him to the Defence of Richmond,

&c., &c., &c.

The Reports from the Headquarters of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, FALMOUTH, Nov. 23—Evening.

The day has passed off quietly, without anything worthy of note transpiring. The church bells in Fredericksburg were ringing to-day, announcing the hour of divine worship, although most of the inhabitants had fled the doomed city. If the passage of the river by the federal troops should be resisted by the rebels their chimes have been heard for the last time.

A great many unarmed soldiers were seen walking through the city to-day, probably for the purpose of attending church.

During last night the enemy's works were somewhat extended, but no additional guns are visible.

The Reports from Aquia Creek.

AQUIA CREEK, Nov. 24, 1862.

The reports from General Burnside's army to-day represent everything as quiet and without material change.

The city of Fredericksburg has not yet been shelled, for reasons satisfactory to the Commanding General.

The preparations for a further advance are steadily progressing, and the present state of expectancy will soon be relieved by prompt and vigorous action. The army is in good condition and ready and anxious to move forward.

The enemy are still in force on the opposite side of the river, and improving the time to prepare for as vigorous a resistance to our crossing as possible.

The locomotive and cars were placed upon the track here to-day, and the road will be opened to the Potomac to-morrow.

The rebel sympathizers still continue to cut the military telegraph wires, so as to impede communication between headquarters and Washington.

The Reports from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1862.

A gentleman who left the Army of the Potomac to-day at ten o'clock, says that eleven additional hours had been given the authorities of Fredericksburg to surrender the town.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1862.

For several days past the Washington press has been industriously striving to create excitement by sensation paragraphs in reference to the proximity of Stonewall Jackson's force to the national capital. Yesterday it was reported that the advance of this army was at Drainesville, sixteen miles from this city, preparing to attack some of the outer defences. There is no reliable information that Jackson has moved in this direction. If he is not, as reported from Harper's Ferry, still in the Shenandoah valley, he is unquestionably hastening to the relief of the main rebel army.

Advices from Harper's Ferry and along the line of the Potomac to Williamsport represent that the rebel pickets are stationed on the Virginia side of the river.

A gentleman who came under parole to this city represents Jackson as still in the valley with a large force.

Our pickets are stationed on the Maryland side, vigilantly watching the motions of the rebel pickets and their reserves.

The Potomac at certain places between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport is still fordable.

The Reports from Centreville.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Nov. 24, 1862.

A small body of rebel cavalry were discovered at Bristow Station to-day.

General Schurz rode to the front to-day and inspected the pickets. He found everything quiet and satisfactory.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Stonewall Jackson at Berryville on Saturday Morning—Despatch from Jeff. Davis, Calling Him to the Defence of Richmond, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Nov. 24, 1862.

News of interest has reached me from the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson as late as Saturday last. Jackson then had his headquarters at Berryville, and was there in person. His force was thirty thousand, and the number of his guns sixty. General Echols' division was with Jackson.

On Friday evening Jackson received the following telegram from Jeff. Davis:—

If you do not leave the valley at once and come to help us to defend Richmond, it will not be worth your while to come to its defence at all.

Jackson's reply is not known, but his forces were not in motion on Saturday morning. The inference is that he replied in the negative. This was the fourth despatch Jackson received from Davis calling on him to come to the defence of Richmond.

The completion of a new fort was celebrated here today. Generals Jackson and Green were present. Miss Atwell, of Pittsburg, broke a wine bottle over the fort and named it Fort Geary. Captain Fletcher, of the Fourteenth infantry, was master of the ceremonies. Colonel Van Buren, of the One Hundred and Second New York volunteers, delivered an appropriate address.

Our Falmouth Correspondence.

FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 20, 1862.

Our Troops in Stafford County, Va.—The Potomac Sutler—Removal of the Mill Machinery to Richmond—Prices, &c., &c.

A portion of our army lies between here and Stafford Court House, ten miles from here. It rained hard all night. The troops are in excellent spirits, and are impatiently awaiting orders of for a further advance.

Several batteries are planted on the river bank on this side, and arrangements are making to send troops across. The force of the enemy on the opposite side is said to be considerable. It was known here last Sunday that our army was moving in this direction. Since then heavy relays of troops have been brought to Fredericksburg on the Richmond Railroad. It is thought they will sharply contest the passage of our army across the river. If so, it is not unlikely we may have to shell the city.

The rain has swollen the river, so that pontoon bridges will doubtless be required to pass over our troops.

All the machinery in the woollen factories in Fredericksburg has been removed to Richmond within the last few days. The cotton mills on this side, which had been in active operation up to the advent of our army, are now closed. The stores are mainly closed, and business is generally suspended.

Prices of everything here are fabulously high. Flour is selling at twenty-five dollars per barrel, salt at twenty-five dollars per bushel, meal at two dollars and seventy-five cents per bushel, coffee at two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound, tea at five dollars per pound, sugar at one dollar per pound, butter at one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound, and calico at one dollar and twenty-five cents per yard. Cotton commands thirty-five cents per pound. These prices prevail when payment is made in Confederate money. For United States greenbacks the prices are about fifty per cent less.

I am told that for some time past the rebels have brought immense supplies of shoes from Alexandria to Fredericksburg.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 22, 1862.

The Officers Who Met the Flag of Truce—Another Important Despatch Sent Over, &c.

The flag of truce which was sent over by General Sumner, in charge of General Patrick, Provost Marshal, to the rebel authorities regarding the surrender of the city of Fredericksburg, was met by Major Sorrell, of General Longstreet's staff. Last night an important despatch was forwarded through Major L. Kip, of General Sumner's staff, to the Mayor of Fredericksburg. Dr. Scott (citizen), on the part of the city, met Major Kip. We have not heard the result of the conference.

Our Rappahannock Correspondence.

BANKS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 21—A. M.

Rain—Mud—A Hard Road to Travel—Fredericksburg Not Ours Yet, but Will Be—Position of Affairs, &c.

The long dreaded rainy season is at hand, or at least we have reason to expect so, from the fact that during the past forty-eight hours, not to speak of a short spell in the beginning of the week, Jupiter Pluvius has been literally showering us with his aqueous favors. A rain storm in Virginia is a far different affair in its effects from one up North, where, from the lighter character of the soil, it soon disappears from the surface. But down here, where the earth is hard, clayey and impervious, the water of even a few hours' storm seldom dries off in less than as many days. Imagine the effect, then, of a storm of several days upon the road, with the difficulties of travel increased by the passage of every successive vehicle. We are only in the beginning of our troubles now, with the roads converted into mud of putty consistency and varying in depth from six inches to two feet. The once dry and in some places almost parched surface of the earth is converted into a grand plateau of streams and rivulets of dirty, muddy water; rills have become brooks; brooks have become creeks, and creeks rivers under the inundation from the clouds. Whether the present storm will continue, or whether it will soon terminate, to be followed by a spell of fine weather, as the late snow storm was, causes no little uneasiness, in view of the result as regards our future movements. The campaign, begun so late in the season, depends naturally upon the continuance of the advantages which we have enjoyed since leaving Harper's Ferry until within easy striking distance of Richmond. How much is at stake there will at once be perceived, and should circumstances now check the vigor which has characterized our progress thus far the anxious and patriotic people of the North can find no fault with our Commanding General. The soldier, too, who, despite his little shelter (?) tent, escapes not the penetrating, drenching rain, has also cause to regret the inclemency of the season, not only as a source of immense discomfort, but as a bar to the accomplishment of decisive results this winter.

Fredericksburg is not in our possession as yet, although its occupation is not distant. If we do not hasten—and no doubt prudential motives preclude hurry—we will find no difficulty in entering the city. The river is fordable near the town of Falmouth; but at the city is impassable, except by boats or bridges. These latter—three in number—have been most effectually destroyed, and their rebuilding would consume no little time. Last night the sky, for half a mile in length beyond the city, was illuminated with camp fires, and apparently showing the presence of a large force of rebels there. But the fires were a feint, no doubt, to intimidate us from offensive operations and cover their successful evacuation of the place. If such is the case they labored needlessly in building so many fires, as our Commander-in-Chief is not the man either to be deceived by so simple a stratagem or delay the attack when the proper time has arrived. If the rebels flatter themselves that their possession of the city for the past few days has been suffered through fear or hesitancy, they are greatly mistaken. Other and subtle reasons are the cause of it.

ON THE BANKS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 20, 1862.

The Unionists and Rebels Face to Face—Picket Conversation—Supplies Carried Off for the Rebel Army—The Rebel Trains Stopped by Cannon Shot, &c.

Matters begin to assume a warlike character in this vicinity. Soon after reveille we were startled by the booming of cannon and the sound of bursting shells. The equanimity which prevailed yesterday is disturbed, and offensive operations have commenced. It may be well to preface my letter with a little account of affairs attendant upon our occupation of this point, and of which I had time to write only a few details yesterday.

When our corps took position here pickets were immediately stationed on the river edge *vis-a-vis* with the rebels, who coolly watched our proceedings, though some, who mistrusted our intentions, took refuge behind the trees along the bank, and, with musket in hand, stood ready to return fire. When they discovered, however, that our pickets were inclined to be pacific they came out boldly, and soon both sides engaged in a good humored sort of a confab, in which they disparaged each other's valor in a most amusing manner, and indulged in considerable Billingsgate. The following samples will illustrate the character of the conversation:—

SECESH (who was sitting under a shed, with musket across his knees)—Hello, are there any Bull runners over there?

UNION SOLDIER—Oh! you dry up! How are you Antietam?

SECESH—How are you Ball's Bluff?

UNION SOLDIER—How are you South Mountain?

A couple of the rebels now made their appearance with blue overcoats, at sight of which our boys burst into various exclamations, such as "Where 'd you steal those coats?" "Pay for the coats on your backs!" &c.

One of our pickets, a Hibernian, perceiving that one of the rebels opposite was a fellow countryman, called out, "Who fed Ireland in the famine?" to which the answer was returned, "The South, be jabers!"

The women, too, of Fredericksburg, came down to the river side when they saw the quiet which prevailed, and watched our pickets with great interest.

From the hills here we can see into the city very plainly. Yesterday the rebels had forces of infantry and cavalry moving about in the streets and on the hills beyond, though we can form no estimate of their strength. They were engaged in the afternoon carrying off supplies, and an old mill was emptied of a large quantity of flour.

During last night we heard the moving of trains, and so it was conjectured that they were still engaged conveying away these supplies. This morning the trains were running still, and as it was deemed time to put a stop to such proceedings, Benjamin's regular battery of twenty-pounders opened with shell. At the first shot the train skedaddled out of town, and took refuge in a cut where a few more shells were directed, but without effect. Another train now made its appearance from the direction of Richmond, and the battery tendered its iron compliments. The engineer discovering the condition of things backed the train out of range, where he was soon followed by the other, who boldly determined to run the gauntlet. Both trains are now lying on the track a couple of miles outside the city, and evidently waiting for the supplies and goods to arrive by wagons. The pickets still keep their position on the side of the river, and a battery of two or three guns has been stationed on an eminence commanding the ford near Falmouth.

Our corps' headquarters are in the same house which General Burnside occupied last summer, and over them General Willcox has raised the Stars and Stripes in plain view of the whole city.

Our forces are preparing to cross the river, and we expect every minute to hear the rattle of musketry.

Our Centreville Correspondence.

CENTREVILLE, Va., Nov. 19, 1862.

Falling Back of the Troops—Sigel Promptly Punishing Marauding—Union Loving Virginians Yet in Existence, &c.

The return of this corps to its former position, in the vicinity of Centreville and Fairfax, looks something like a retrograde movement; but when we consider that Jackson is on our right, and reported to be quite near just at present, the propriety of placing Sigel, with his reserve corps, in this position becomes apparent. This corps has for some time been possessed with the idea that the "Flying Dutchman" is just the man to attend to Stonewall Jackson. He certainly has the ambition and the restless energy apparently necessary for such a task.

When the order for the backward movement was given the men supposed that they were to constitute merely a reserve corps, with nothing to do, except in an emergency. With this they were not at all satisfied, for this is essentially a fighting corps, and to go forward [illegible] a fight is the universal desire. General Schurz occupies Centreville at present, and if there are any rebels in the vicinity you will soon hear from him.

The inhabitants of the region which we have just left were apparently less pleased at parting with us than might be supposed, considering the marauding propensities of too many of our men. But when an army is once settled, and order is established, the inhabitants suffer less than during a march, when stragglers roam about, plundering everybody. The idea is too prevalent among them that, by destroying property and maltreating citizens, they are aiding to crush the rebellion. The fact is, that it is generally the helpless and harmless, sometimes the loyal, who suffer most. An instance occurred at the burning of Hay Market—a wantonly disgraceful act, which will be long remembered in Virginia and much increase the bitterness which is felt towards the North. A lady resident of that place had been so kind to the Union soldiers that she was stigmatised by the rebels as a Yankee and a Northern sympathizer. When the town was burned this lady, with her children, was compelled to lie out on the ground over night, and one of her children being sick, died on the ground from exposure. It is creditable to General Sigel, and particularly to his Provost Marshal, Colonel Robinson, that the former ordered and the latter immediately and energetically pursued an investigation into this atrocious affair. The guilty parties will be punished as they deserve.

The residents of this portion of Virginia are far less bitter towards us than people at the North are apt to suppose, and when well treated very seldom exhibit any but a kindly spirit towards our soldiers. There are few who would not be glad to see the Union restored, if it could be done in such a manner as not to wound their Southern pride. Many of them confess their belief that the South will yield if Richmond should be taken.

Our Fairfax Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, VA., Nov. 20, 1862.

Affairs About Manassas—An Alarm—Rebel Cavalry Movements—Capture of Our Pickets—Quiet at Aquia Creek—River Communication with Our Army—A Charitable Man Helping the Sick Soldiers, &c.

The lines of this corps have been drawn up to Bull run, which is now our outpost. Scouts going to and from this point are met by rebel pickets. Everything has been conducted in the most orderly manner by our troops at Thoroughfare Gap; but when the order came to fall back a momentary panic ensued among some of our soldiers, they of course not knowing the object of the movement, and fearing that we were being outflanked by the rebels, a Wisconsin and a Pennsylvania regiment, in the excitement of the moment, threw away a large number of arms, knapsacks, haversacks and provisions.

The rebels appeared with some cavalry and infantry upon our front immediately after the evacuation of Warrenton, and followed up our pickets with an energy and daring truly amazing, unless it be conceded they had a large force in our rear, which no one supposed for a moment. A major and eighteen privates have been captured by the rebels within the last two days. We have lost some twenty of our pickets from the same cause.

Advices from Aquia this morning show all quiet in the army, except some occasional skirmishing with artillery. The heavy rains may postpone operations by both armies for a few days. Boats will run from Washington to Aquia creek at eight o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., making the run in four hours. We learn that when our forces arrived at Fredericksburg on Monday they found they were duly expected. Citizens say that on Friday morning last General Lee telegraphed that the Yankees would be there on Sunday night; that all provisions must be shipped to Richmond, and it was done before our men arrived there. If such is the case there must be traitors in our camps yet. We ought to know who they are, and, if they are found, they should without any trial whatever, be hung to the nearest tree. As it is now, if a scout is captured within our lines he is sent to the Capitol prison or some other place for keeping, and is an expense to the nation. Our government will not allow any messages to be sent North to be published, but gives them to the Washington *Evening Star*, and the news is in Richmond before it is allowed to be sent to New York. A more supreme farce or a more stupid operation does not harass a correspondent here in the transmission of early news, which is not improper to be made public in the city of New York. When Congress meets it will, no doubt, be dropped as rapidly by the present operators as it was formerly.

Mr. Harten is now at Fairfax Court House, doing a great deal of good by giving to a number of sick soldiers an invention which will soon be quite conspicuous with the Union army, and will, no doubt, save a good many lives. It is a medicated supporter, made of red flannel, nicely quilted, so as to cover the bowels entirely. It is a very pleasant thing to wear on the march, and gives the soldier excellent support where he needs it—around the stomach. It is intended to prevent malaria, camp fevers, &c. I think if the government were to issue them, or something of the same kind, to the soldier from the quartermaster's department as an article of clothing they would be doing a good action. I understand that Mr. George B. Evans, of Philadelphia, is the inventor. I am told that General Banks says they are the best invention of the war, and recommends the soldiers of his expedition to procure something of the kind.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Latest Rebel News from Fredericksburg by the Way of Richmond.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 20.]

The enemy, on yesterday, took possession of the hills commanding Fredericksburg, on the north side of the Rappahannock, and covered the town with their batteries. The women and children have been leaving for the past few days, and here now the place is almost fully prepared to invite the doom its heroic citizens would prefer for it to surrender. Our forces still hold possession, and the enemy, for the present, does not dare to attempt the passage of the river. Thus far the contending forces only threaten each other. *But for the rain of yesterday we might have had another story to relate. The movement of our troops indicated beyond a doubt that the fight would then begin.* We shall doubtless hear to-day some interesting news.

The prisoners captured by Colonel Ball's troops at Fredericksburg say that it is General Sumner's corps that occupies the hills opposite Fredericksburg. Their camp fires extend twelve miles.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER BATTLE, AND IF SO, WHERE AND WHEN WILL IT BE?

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express, Nov. 21.]

It seems to be now pretty well ascertained that Burnside has withdrawn the bulk of his forces from the Potomac to the Rappahannock. We presume that a corresponding movement has been made by Gen. Lee. The theatre of operations has again been changed, and the Fredericksburg route to Richmond, either feignedly or really, selected by the enemy. It is hard to say what the latter intend to do. Gen. Lee has been trying to get a fight out of them for weeks, but in vain. Thinking that Lincoln was in earnest when he declared his determination to push his Army of the Potomac on to Richmond by way of Warrenton, he threw himself in front for the purpose of preventing the execution of his purpose. McClellan would not advance and he was superseded by Burnside, who, instead of advancing has "changed his base" by slipping his forces around to the Rappahannock, with the obvious design to reoccupy Fredericksburg. Whether he will succeed in so doing, a very few days will determine. If he makes the attempt to get to Richmond, *there will necessarily be another battle, and a bloodier one than any that has been fought yet.* Where or when it will be is past our conjecture. We hope, however, that when it does take place, it will be sufficiently far in the interior to prevent a retreat of the enemy to the river. It is not worth while to be fighting a sanguinary battle and losing the fruits of victory in a flight to the gunboats.

[From the Fredericksburg Herald, Nov. 21.]

During the afternoon the impression prevailed that the enemy were embarking in the vicinity of Aquia creek, the Potomac river being reported as full of transports.

A large foraging party went down the same day the river road in Stafford, and will probably continue its depredations into King George. The train consisted of one hundred and seventy-five wagons, and had with it four pieces of artillery, two infantry and two cavalry companies.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Potomac river was covered with vessels of all sizes and kinds, mainly of the transport order. That these were intended to carry off the army is an opinion entertained by many. Enough of the army will be left over the river, though, to "keep up appearances." We shall not be surprised if by Saturday night the main bulk of Burnside's force is well on its way to their new destination, though of course this is conjecture to a great extent.

We understand that federal prisoners captured estimate their numbers at over one hundred thousand, but we doubt the figures.

The Confederate force here is under officers in whom our people can well afford to repose trust, and be the battle here or remote, there is no cause to fear the result.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 22.]

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Arrivals from Fredericksburg last evening bring no news of importance.

The Richmond train did not enter the town yesterday, but stopped two miles on this side. There had been no firing on either side since the shelling of our railroad train by the enemy on Thursday, mentioned in our last. Our sharpshooters line the southern bank of the Rappahannock, while the pickets alone of the enemy can be seen on the Stafford side. By observations made from St. Paul's steeple on Thursday, it appeared that the great mass of the abolition army was falling back from the Rappahannock, in the direction of Aquia creek. By some this movement was construed into an intention of abandoning the march on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg; but the best and most generally received opinion was that they were merely moving to the vicinity of springs and streams, our sharpshooters having made it unsafe for them to use the river water.

Just before the train for Richmond left, at noon yesterday, General Patrick, of the abolition army, crossed the river to Fredericksburg under flag of truce. *The General was sent to General Lee's headquarters, near the town*, and, up to the time of the departure of the train the object of his mission had not transpired. Up to eight o'clock last night no intelligence from this quarter was received at the War Office.

At a late hour last night a telegram is said to have been received here stating that the object of General Patrick's mission, alluded to above, was to demand the surrender of Fredericksburg, and to inform General Lee that unless surrendered or evacuated by nine o'clock this morning it would be shelled and burnt.

By a still later telegram it is said to have been stated that General Lee had refused to treat with Gen. Patrick, and had ordered all the women and children and noncombatants out of the town.

PLANS OF THE ENEMY—THE DEMONSTRATION AT FREDERICKSBURG.

At last accounts the enemy had made no active demonstration in force at or near Fredericksburg. It is understood that the city is to be held by our forces. Whilst no just cause will be given for shelling the town (as the fighting on the ordinary principles of civilized warfare would be for the fords, and therefore not in the compactly built part of the town), yet the impression is very strongly entertained that the enemy will actually shell the city, in the hope that the place will be evacuated, and that thus the Rappahannock may be passed by them.

It is stated that the enemy's batteries are planted on the hills from Falmouth down to the lower ferry, on Bray's farm, a distance of more than a mile, and threatening each and every part of the town. The hills at no point are scarcely as much as a quarter of a mile from the first street on the bank of the river, so that the proximity is intensely interesting.

Although the enemy is undoubtedly in large force in front of Fredericksburg, *there are indications that the great battle is not to come off in that vicinity.* The most obvious of these indications is that the enemy has not already struck a blow at this point before any reinforcements could have possibly arrived. There are only two suppositions on which the inaction can be accounted for—either that the rapid movements on our side have disconcerted the plans of Burnside, or that his demonstration at Fredericksburg is really a feint.

We learn that on Tuesday and Wednesday the Potomac river was covered with vessels of all sizes and kinds, mainly of the transport order. That these vessels were intended to carry off the army is an opinion entertained by many.

It is not improbable that General Burnside is at this time embarking his army at points along the Potomac—Aquia creek and Potomac creek—for the real point of attack on Richmond. The main column for this attack will, it is supposed, move via Suffolk, and probably lesser columns from other points.

DESTRUCTION OF TOBACCO.

We learn that the value of the tobacco destroyed in Fredericksburg will reach some seventy-five or a hundred thousand dollars. The tobacco was seized because it was believed it had been brought to Fredericksburg for the purpose of bartering it off to Northern men in the event of the town being again occupied by the federal army.

After the tobacco had been consigned to the bottom of the river several parties attempted to "fish up" a pile on their own account, and it is said one man had raised a hundred boxes; but the affair coming to the ears of the military the offender was arrested and the tobacco sent back to the bottom of the river.

A BRUSH ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

It is stated that on Sunday morning last Col. Crichter, who had left Fredericksburg with a small party to reconnoitre, had an engagement with a cavalry force of the enemy. The fight took place near the Bark Mill crossing of the Rappahannock. One of our men was wounded, and we lost several horses. We captured nine prisoners, with their horses and arms, camp equipments, &c.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.]

The only incident of note from the new scene of war-like operations yesterday was a visit from General Patrick, one of the abolition commanders, with sealed despatches to the officer now commanding our forces at Fredericksburg. The purport of these despatches is supposed to be a demand for the surrender of the city—a demand which, of course, will not be granted. The result of the matter, whatever it may be, had not transpired up to the time of the departure of the train for Richmond at half-past two o'clock.

Since the above was written, we have received telegraphic information from Fredericksburg. The purport of the despatches referred to was as surmised, a peremptory demand for the surrender of the town. The demand *was as peremptorily refused by General Lee, who is in command of our troops.* The alternative offered in the Yankee order was that the town would be shelled at nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning. This fate the city prepared to meet.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 22.]

If we are to credit the intelligence received last night from Fredericksburg, that ancient town is at the present moment supporting one of the most direful calamities of the war. This intelligence is to the effect that the federal commanders have demanded the surrender of the town by nine o'clock this morning, under the penalty of being shelled to pieces by the batteries they have plentifully planted on the opposite bank of the river; that General Lee has promptly and firmly refused to surrender the place; and it is, therefore, painfully probable that at this moment, while many a reader peruses these lines at his breakfast table, the bombs are crashing and exploding in many a comfortable interior like that in which he himself is seated.

Fredericksburg is one of the oldest cities of Virginia. For more than a hundred years it has been considered a seat of civilization, of urbanity, of refinement and even of luxury. It is said that the railroad has, of late years, driven much wealth from the place, and somewhat diminished its style; but it is still the residence of many hospitable and elegant persons. No one can reflect, without deep melancholy, upon the effect of this day's work on the poor old city and its generous inhabitants; the changes of fortune which it will produce; the misery it will cause; the destruction and desolation which may be to-night visible in what were once the abodes of comfort and beauty.

Yet it is far better so than that Fredericksburg should be surrendered without resistance again into the enemy's hands, and submit like a sheep to the wolf. No city of the Southern confederacy, that can possibly be defended from actual entry, should ever be surrendered for fear of shells and cannon balls. Between Fredericksburg and the enemy there is a deep river, which the foe cannot pass without a struggle and great loss; and the suffering of no community, whether of Richmond, Fredericksburg or of Vicksburg, can be taken into account in a war like this when the least military advantage can be gained by endurance of bombardment.

But the menace of Fredericksburg, or even its bombardment, is by no means a satisfactory proof that the enemy intend anything more than a feint of attack to occupy our army while the mass of their forces are being transported to Norfolk and Suffolk. We cannot hope that they will make their real advance on Richmond by the Fredericksburg route. Such an undertaking would be indeed fortunate for the Southern Confederacy. With whatever force they set out on the journey, we will venture to predict that it will end in a disaster and a catastrophe for which neither Manassas nor Chickahominy can be named as parallels.

THE GREAT BANKS EXPEDITION.

General Banks and his staff are working industriously, by night and by day, in fitting out and organizing the great expedition, which will sail in a few days to strike a telling blow on some point of the Southern coast. If all the troops which are now quartered in this city and encamped on Long Island, as well as several regiments which are expected to arrive here very soon, are to join this expedition, it will be far more formidable than any which the government has yet sent out; and the potentates of the Southern confederacy may well grow uneasy in trying to solve the mystery of its destination.

When General Banks first arrived in this city, to commence the work of organization, it was announced in certain quarters, and generally believed, that he was bound for Texas. The entire coast of that State being now in the possession of our government, it was said that the conquest of the important interior towns would be an easy matter, and would result in stopping a large contraband cotton trade, now undoubtedly carried on by way of Mexico, if not in securing a large supply of that much coveted staple to our government.

This theory, however, was only surmise, as is also the assertion that the expedition is going to Charleston, to Savannah, to Mobile or to any other of the many places which it would be easy to name. The truth is that no one knows the destination of this great expedition except the high military authorities who have planned it; and if the secret has been entrusted to the General himself, he is far too wise to make it known, even by the "pronouncing of some doubtful phrase" or "ambiguous givings out;" and the secret will be kept as all who desire the success of the plan would wish to have it.

The General's headquarters, at 759 Broadway, are thronged with many visitors, some taken there by legitimate business, and too many by curiosity. One wants some position under him—a position, of course, which will confer rank and good pay, without much risk or hard work. Another has an invention which, he is sure, needs only to be seen to carry conviction to the General's mind, and which, if adopted, would annihilate all the rebels in the shortest space of time imaginable, and that without the loss of a man on our side. Another has a moving wall, which will enable the Union army to sweep over the South like a destructive tornado without the least danger to itself, and wants General Banks to order a supply, and wait until the work is done before he starts. If one could believe in all the infernal machines and destructive engines which these thoughtful inventors have devised, he might expect President Lincoln to dismiss his army and kill off the Southern confederacy with the Patent Office.

The General receives everybody kindly and politely, including inventors; but he does not allow them to waste much of his time, and by the industry with which he labors, makes it certain that no unnecessary delay will occur in fitting out this great expedition.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Colonel E. L. Molineaux, struck their tents at the camp at New Dorp yesterday morning, and embarked with their baggage on board the steamer Northern Light, at pier No. 3 North river. This regiment is in a good state of discipline, and is the first of General Banks' expedition.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Jeff. Davis' Order of Retaliation for the Hanging of Rebels in Palmyra, Mo.

Total Wreck of the Rebel Steamer Kelsie.

ATTACK UPON FORT M'ALLISTER, GEO.

SKIRMISH IN NORTH CAROLINA,

&c., &c., &c.

We have files of Richmond, Petersburg, Charleston and Mobile papers of late dates.

The Hanging at Palmyra, Mo.

ORDER OF RETALIATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.]

We have obtained a copy of the order which has been issued by the President, relative to the reported massacre at Palmyra, an account of which we published a few days ago. We publish it to let the people see the stern and just action which the President has taken in the matter:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Nov. 17, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. T. J. HOLMES, Commanding Trans Mississippi Department:—

GENERAL—Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis *Daily Appeal*, of the 3d inst., containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Palmyra (Missouri) *Courier*, a federal journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri by order of General McNeil of the United States Army.

You will communicate by flag of truce with the federal officer commanding that department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. *If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of General McNeil to the Confederate authorities*, and, if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that *you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.* Very respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Message of Governor Vance, of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 18, 1862.

The Legislature of this State convened yesterday, and Governor Vance sent in his message to-day. He takes strong ground for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and proposes a reserve force of ten thousand men for the State, to be discharged in the spring in time for their farming operations. How to raise this force he leaves to the Legislature to decide. He complains of the bad faith of the Confederate government in sending agents into this State for clothing and supplies; after agreeing not to do so if the State undertook to clothe her own troops. He has made arrangements to remove large supplies of breadstuffs from the counties threatened by the enemy, and recommends an embargo on clothing and breadstuffs, except for the Confederate government. He urges stringent measures against speculators, and more stringent measures against deserters and their aiders and abettors. The bulk of the message is devoted to local topics.

Nothing from Eastern North Carolina.

Skirmish in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21, 1862.

A private letter says it is rumored at Kinston that two companies of the Tenth North Carolina battalion of artillery encountered a large force of the enemy at Cove creek, on the 18th inst., consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Our forces were in rifle pits, sheltered from the enemy's artillery. After two hours hard fighting our troops retired from their pits. Our loss none. That of the enemy not known.

Methodist Conference.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 21, 1862.

The Virginia Conference to-day expelled Charles A. Davis, a chaplain in Lincoln's army.

Loss of a Rebel Steamer.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19, 1862.

Nassau dates to the 19th inst. have been received. They bring accounts of the loss of the steamer Kelsie, fifty miles off the coast. She was run into, abandoned, and soon after sunk. She was one of three light draught steamers built expressly on the Clyde to run the blockade. One, the Jiona, was sunk in the Clyde. The other having not been heard from is also supposed to be lost.

From the Southwest.

MOBILE, Nov. 20, 1862.

A letter in the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Abbeville, 16th, says:—

The army has been on the *qui vive* for a week past, anticipating an attack from the enemy. To-day information was received that the abolitionists have retired some distance. From their movements it is difficult to conjecture whether they meditate an attack upon Pemberton's army or not. It is certain they have advanced their forces from Jackson, Bolivar and a portion of Corinth to La Grange and Grand Junction. At the latter place Gen. Grant has established his headquarters.

Our army occupy a position of great natural strength, are well fortified, and have been manifesting great impatience to advance upon the invading force. It is not thought probable that the enemy will hazard an engagement.

Attack upon Fort McAllister.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 20, 1862.

The Savannah papers of this morning say that two abolition gunboats and one mortar boat attacked Fort McAllister, Genesis Point, on the Ogeechee river yesterday morning. After a fierce engagement the boats retired. Our loss is three men slightly wounded. The works are still in perfect order.

The Programme of Rosecrans.

MURFREESBORO, Nov. 17, 1862.

Rosecrans arrived in Nashville on the 11th, with three divisions, making five divisions now there. An abolition division is at Bowling Green, another at Mitchellsville, and another at Gallatin. Rosecrans declares his determination to subdue Southern people as he proceeds South. The alternative will be offered, he says, of allegiance to the Union or forced within rebel lines. He will apply the same law to women and children. His idea is to throw an immense population on the South, to consume, what he considers, our limited supplies, and thus starve us into subjugation.

A force of ten thousand abolitionists are near Lebanon, a body of whom made a dash into that place last Saturday, but left after destroying several houses and plantations in the neighborhood.

The enemy made a reconnoissance in force within four miles of Lavergne last night, shelling our works as they advanced. Firing was distinctly heard here. They afterwards fell back to the Asylum, six miles from Nashville.

Colonel Adam Johnson's cavalry made a dash into Madisonville, Kentucky, last week, killing forty abolitionists and wounding one hundred and fifty. The abolitionists fled to the Ohio river, but were pursued. We succeeded in capturing three steamboats, and brought back forty wagon loads of army supplies.

NEWS FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Movements of the Rebels in the Vicinity of New Orleans—Fortifications Being Erected at Port Hudson—Immense Supplies Going Forward to the Rebels, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 24, 1862.

The *Democrat*, of this city, has information that the rebels are now busily at work fortifying Port Hudson, one hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans.

The same engineer who laid out the rebel works at Vicksburg has just completed the plan of the fortifications at Port Hudson.

Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and in two weeks from the present time Port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg, and will prove a serious bar to the advance of Rear Admiral Farragut's fleet.

The rebels are now running steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence, a distance of more than three hundred miles.

The rebels are also running boats on Red river, bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas and large quantities of salt from the new salt works on Red river, which are situated about fifty miles above its mouth.

It is stated that these works produce ten thousand bushels of salt daily, all of which is rapidly sent to the East via Vicksburg.

One object of the fortifications at Port Hudson is to prevent the Union forces from marching on these salt works.

Launch of the Steamship Fah-Kee.

The steamship Fah-Kee was successfully launched yesterday morning, from E. F. Williams' shipyard at Greenpoint. She is intended for the China trade, and would, no doubt, have proved herself a valuable acquisition to the fine fleet of American built steamers now in the waters of the Celestial Empire; but we understand the government has taken her for the naval service. The Fah-Kee was owned by N. W. Cryder, Esq., Capt. J. B. Hildreth and others. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 175 feet, 165 feet keel, 11 feet hold, 30 feet beam, and measures about 700 tons. She is to have a single direct acting engine of about 300 horse power.

Robbery of the Freeman's Bank, of Bristol, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Nov. 24, 1862.

The Freeman's Bank, of Bristol, R. I., was robbed, between Saturday and Monday, of $15,000 in bills of various banks and of a large quantity of bonds, notes and other papers. The specie was not taken.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

A WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

Napoleon Invites England and Russia to Join France in an Offer of Mediation in America.

The British Cabinet Declines to Join the Alliance.

The Moment Not Favorable and Russia Not in "Active" Co-operation.

Public Opinion in America to Guide Great Britain.

The English People "Anticipate" Earl Russell's Position.

MANDARIN WARD KILLED IN CHINA.

MURDER OF FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN,

&c., &c., &c.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 24, 1862.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, Saturday, the 15th, Queenstown 16th, passed this point at six o'clock this morning, and was boarded by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press.

The steamship Bavaria, from New York, arrived out on the 14th.

The steamship Australasian arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 14th of November.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Napoleon's Proposition to England For An Allied Mediation—Earl Russell's Reply to Drouyn De l'Huys—The French Ruler "Humane," but the Czar of Russia not in Active Co-operation—England Declines to Act—She "Weighs" Her Information from Washington and Richmond—The English People Had Anticipated the Government.

The English government has dissented from the French proposal for mediation.

The London *Gazette* publishes Earl Russell's official reply, dated November 13.

It recapitulates the circular of Drouyn De l'Huys proposing mediation. It recognizes the humane views and benevolent intentions of the Emperor; observes that the concurrence of Russia would be expressly desirable; but that up to the present time the Russian government had not agreed *to actively co-operate*, although it may support the endeavors of England and France. The question for consideration was, "whether the end proposed is attainable at the present time?"

Earl Russell then commends the decision of her Majesty's government as follows:—

After *weighing all information* received from America, the government is led to conclude that *there is no ground at the present moment to hope* that the federal government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer of the government; therefore he thinks it better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if—as there appears reason to hope—it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo, any change, this government may then avail themselves of such change *to offer their friendly counsel* with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by the contending parties.

Her Majesty's government will communicate to the French government any intelligence they may receive *from Washington or Richmond* bearing on this important subject.

The London *Times* editorially observes of Earl Russell's despatch that his arguments *have been anticipated by the public*, and that this is the best proof of their soundness.

The latest despatches from London, dated on the 15th of November, says:—Earl Russell's despatch produced no effect commercially.

The Australasian's news of the American election was received after business hours.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the answer of England and Russia are an adjournment of the American question of mediation. The *Moniteur* adds:—If our information is correct, the hesitation of England and Russia nearly reaches its limit. The recent elections testify the progress of peace opinion, which appears likely to command a majority in the next Congress.

India.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20, 1862.

Shirtings unchanged. Twist advancing. Tea declined. Exports to date fifty-two millions pounds. Nothing definite has been ascertained respecting the cause of or extent of the late conspiracy.

China.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 7, 1862.

Shirtings improving. Tea firm. Silk firm and active. Stock twelve thousand bales. Exports to date forty thousand bales.

Shanghae was quiet.

An engagement had taken place near Rungpoo between the rebels and the American General Ward's contingent, in which Ward was killed. The rebels had arrived in great force, determined to retake Rungpoo.

Japan.

A dreadful political murder has been committed in Japan. A lady and three gentlemen were attacked by Adanno and retainers on the high road. Charles Lennox and Richardson, of Shanghae, were murdered. The rest escaped. The vengeance of foreign Powers was averted by the British Minister, whose interference in the affair caused considerable indignation.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The brokers' circular reports:—The sales of the week reach only 15,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators and 2,600 to exporters. The market has been dull, and East India declined half a penny per pound. The sales on Friday (14th) were 2,500 bales, the market closing dull at unchanged quotations. The following are the authorized quotations:—

	Orleans.	Middling.	Uplands.
Fair	27½d.	26½d.	25½d.
Middling	23d.	22d.	22d.

The total stock is some 266,000 bales, including 22,000 bales of American.

TRADE REPORT.

The market for goods and yarns is somewhat firmer, but the tendency is still downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Wheat is slightly easier. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report flour downward; quoted 23s. a 26s. Wheat easier; red Western, 9s. a 9s. 9d.; red Southern, 9s. 9d. a 10s.; white Western, 10s. 6d. a 11s. 3d.; white Southern, 11s. 3d. Corn has an upward tendency; mixed, 29s. 6d. a 29s. 9d.; white, 31s. a 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market is generally dull. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. report beef heavy. Bacon declining. Lard dull at 38s. a 40s. Tallow flat, at a decline of 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet at 32s. 6d. a 33s. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine inactive. Sugar very dull. Coffee—No sales. Rice firmer. Linseed has an upward tendency. Linseed oil easier at 41s. Cod oil steady at 48s. Whale oil quiet at 43s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat very dull and declined 1s. a 2s. per quarter. Iron firm. Coffee quiet. Sugar has a declining tendency. Tea steady. Rice declining. Tallow easier at 43s. 3d. Linseed advancing. Linseed cakes firm. Sperm oil upward, quoted at 83s. Linseed oil declining, quoted at 39s. 6d. Cod oil firm at 21s. 3d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 15—Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 93⅜ a 93½ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were:—Illinois Central, 42½ a 42 discount; Erie Railroad, 42½ a 43.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales; the market closing dull at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull.

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Board of Aldermen.

ANOTHER NOMINEE FOR STREET COMMISSIONER REJECTED.

This Board met yesterday at one o'clock. Alderman Frear was called to the chair.

Alderman Ottiwell desired to rise to a question of privilege, and to ask to have his name inserted as voting for the confirmation of Elliott C. Cowden as Street Commissioner. He was unavoidably absent at the last meeting; if he had been present he believed the result would have been different. The request was entered on the minutes.

The Mayor sent in the name of Hawley D. Clapp for nomination as Street Commissioner. Rejected by a vote of ten to three.

A petition was received from the privates of the Twelfth regiment, asking the Common Council to advance three and a half months' commutation for rations, was referred.

A resolution was adopted directing the City Inspector to report what steps have been taken to compel the contractor to clean the streets of the city.

The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication stating that the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company are undoubtedly liable for any injury they may do to the streets while laying their tracks.

Alderman Farley presented a resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to confer with the State and general governments for the purpose of ascertaining what has been done, or what is necessary to do, to place the harbor of New York in a proper condition of defence.

The resolution appropriating $1,000 for the purchase of a portrait of Governor Morgan was taken up, and after some discussion and old ris to amend, was adopted.

Alderman Farley offered a resolution to appropriate $1,000 to procure a suitable portrait of Thomas Jefferson. Laid over.

Adjourned to five o'clock on Wednesday.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ASPINWALL—Steamship Ariel—Juan De Lasalle, Mrs M Hockey, H Greenbaum, Carrie Greenbaum, Emile Greenbaum, Mrs M Abrahams, H H [illegible], Geo L Wise, Mrs Susan Cady, Stephen A Purdy, Mrs S A Wright, H F Swan, W Kenyon, John Lyons, John [illegible], D C McRoser, F B Weston, Noah Brooks, [illegible], Saml M Sawyer, Jacob S Hayden, Martin [illegible], C H Boyer, Freger os Holster, David S Hunt, Wm Billings, [illegible] Valentine, Jas H Evans, H W Eddy, Mrs H [illegible] Eddy, Ella Eddy, Jane Eddy, Mary Eddy, Horatio Eddy, Henry Harding, Wm H Barnhart, John H McBride and lady, Mary McBride, Celia McBride, Jane McBride, Henry Lusk, Geo H Parker, Wm H Peters, Mrs Franklin Harper, Mrs Hannah Ferford, A W Starbuck, James Barker, Edson D Bush, H Perry, N Andrew, H Jones, F W Coe, Wm Foster, J McKee—and 100 in the second cabin and steerage.

DEPARTURES.

LONDON—Ship Southampton—Lieutenant J Edwin Larke, wife and child.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

To day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last Monday:—

Week ending	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
Nov. 15....	$178,760,683	39,348,940	9,840,991	164,066,604
Nov. 22....	176,569,397	38,110,116	9,804,026	157,278,663
Decrease..	$2,191,286	1,238,224	36,965	6,787,941

This statement in part reflects the recent government negotiation, and the increased export of specie, though the public were prepared to see a heavier falling off in deposits than six and three quarter millions. The government obligations taken by the banks, and not yet replaced by 7.30 notes, do not seem to figure in the loans, which are down over two millions. As the bank deposits are diverted into 7.30 notes, or transmitted to the interior for the movement of the crops, the discount line is naturally reduced.

Money is rather more plentiful to-day, and the standard rate for call loans is six per cent. A fresh supply of certificates of indebtedness came on the market this morning, and the price fell to 2 per cent discount. For first class mercantile paper there is a good demand at 4 a 6 per cent.

Gold was rather heavier to day. It sold at 130¾ at the opening, at 130½ between the boards, at 130⅛ in the afternoon, and closed 130 bid. It is reported that the treasure lost in the Golden Gate will be recovered. Exchange was quoted in the morning at 144½ a 145, without transactions; in the afternoon the leading drawers drew on London at 144.

The stock market opened firmly to-day, was dull between the boards, better at the second board, and at the close. The stocks most in request this morning were Illinois Central, which fell off, however, about ¼ per cent from Saturday afternoon's price; Harlem preferred, which advanced ¾; both the issues of the Michigan Southern, which rose ½ a ⅝, and Erie, which was ¼ better. The coupon sixes of 1881 rose ⅛ per cent, and governments generally were firm. Bonds were firm but inactive. Between the boards Erie was ¼ lower, and the Western shares were inactive. At the second board there was a fair amount of business done, and prices, as a rule, were well sustained. Illinois Central was rather an exception, being hammered sharply by one or two prominent bears, and a decline of ⅓ per cent thereby occasioned. At the close the following were the quotations:—

U S 6's, reg, '81 104	a 104	Hudson River.. 74¼	a	74½
U S 6's, cou, '81 104½	a 104¾	Harlem 22¾	a	23
U S 5's, cou '74 92½	a 92¾	Harlem pref.. 51½	a	51⅝
Treas n, 7.30 104½	a 104¾	Reading 76½	a	77
U S 6's, 1 yr cert 97¼	a 98	Michigan Cen.. 89¼	a	89½
U S demand n.124¾	a 124½	Mich so & N Ia 40	a	40¼
Tennessee 6's. 54	a 54½	Mi S & N Ia gua 83¼	a	83½
Virginia 6's.. 62½	a 63½	Panama....... 157	a	158
Missouri 6's.. 51½	a 52	Illinois Central 79¼	a	79½
Am gold...... 130	a 130⅛	Cleve & Pitts. 40¾	a	41
Pacific M S...120½	a 120¾	Galena & Chi.. 81⅛	a	81¼
N Y Central ..102¼	a 102½	Clev & Toledo 68¼	a	68½
Erie........ 62⅝	a 62¾	Chi & Rk Isl'd 80¼	a	80½
Erie pref..... 92	a [illegible]	Mil & P du Ch.. 33	a	34

At the third board (in Wheelock's room, Henriques presiding), the market was pretty strong, especially on Harlem preferred and one or two of the Western shares. The market left off firm.

Notice was given that there would be a call of stocks, in this room, No. 23 William street, at one P. M. to-morrow and on each day ensuing.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$1,074,854 04
—For customs	142,000 00
Payments	737 205 86
Balance	25,065 609 94

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company were as follows for the month of October:—

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$63 542 00	20 535 04
Freight	51,594 62	47,541 81
Mail and express, &c.	3 445 84	6,062 07
Total	$118,537 26	74,139 82

The earnings of the same road for the first and second weeks of November were as follows:—

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$13,363 62	7,676 15
Freight	41 632 20	23,537 57
Mail and express, &c.	504 00	469 00
Total	$55,699 72	31,682 72

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1862.

$1000 U S 6's, '81, reg	104	50 shs Erie RR pref.	91½
10000 U S 6's, '81, cou	104½	100 do.....b10	91½
8000 Ch&NW sec'lbs	61	100 Reading RR.....	76½
5000 do.........	61½	300 do.........	76¾
10000 Am gold...s30	130¾	50 do.........	77
45000 do.........	130½	100 Mich Cen RR.b30	89½
10000 do.........	130½	500 do.........	89½
10000 do......b10	130½	100 do......b30	89½
65000 do......s30	130	100 do......b30	89½
2000 do.........	130½	500 Mich So & N I RR.	40
10000 do......b60	130½	400 Ill Cent RR scrip.	79½
40 shs Am Ex Bank.	98	400 do.........	79½
100 Cum Coal pref...	15½	50 O Ill Cen can bd scp	66
160 Pac Mail SS Co...	120½	27 Cleve & Pitts RR.	40½
5 do.........	120¾	700 do.........	40¾
10 Erie RR.........	62½	250 do.........	40¾
500 do.........	62½	100 Galena & Chi RR.	81½
50 do......s30	62	100 do......b30	81½
100 do.........	62½	50 do......b10	81½
200 Erie RR pref.....	91½	50 do......s30	80½
100 do......b30	92½	200 Chi & Rk Isl RR..	80½
200 do.........	92	15 Mil & P du Ch RR	33
100 Hud Riv RR...s30	74½	23 M&P du Ch 2d pref	79

New York City Banks, November 22, 1862.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
America	$10,046,595	2,341,082	38,798	11,116,570
American Ex...	9,420,041	2,471,412	257,331	7,650,996
Atlantic	853,220	89,237	127,633	574,669
Broadway	4,676,041	951,477	327,910	4,905,161
Bull's Head	518,257	29,310	146,220	499,724
Butch. & Drov..	1,888,283	142,005	317,060	1,779,201
Chatham	1,116,172	101,061	87,174	765,106
Chemical	3,803,365	2,848,861	61,325	6,747,894
City	5,858,240	2,076,341	—	4,694,123
Commerce	14,785,176	1,472,433	1,715	10,135,323
Citizens'	932,127	90,189	181,479	760,749
Commonwealth.	1,814,927	248,356	320,275	1,850,126
Continental.....	3,961,989	301,099	100,824	2,021,945
Corn Exchange..	2,877,692	312,226	283,454	1,832,042
Dry Dock	643,184	110,474	196,203	516,257
East River......	355,241	18,789	110,023	322,110
Fulton	1,945,631	410,773	2[illegible]8,294	2,156,558
Greenwich	514,904	382,837	14[illegible],817	677,702
Grocers'	984,754	70,461	81,209	695,894
Hanover........	2,290,679	167,217	174,782	1,308,248
Irving.........	1,081,671	90,068	124,099	817,742
Imp. & Traders'.	3,366,041	463,511	217,600	2,672,169
Leather Manuf..	2,025,253	634,796	282,703	2,180,160
Manhattan	6,430,475	2,165,891	16,708	6,322,115
Manu. & Trad's'	1,460,471	160,213	9,288	1,184,747
Marine.........	1,007,974	316,081	291,176	1,070,862
Market	2,438,708	292,092	208,333	1,591,063
Merchants'	7,066,220	2,131,712	251,219	7,051,045
Merchants' Ex..	2,344,853	222,895	160,371	1,801,338
Mechanics'	4,724,836	634,411	347,365	3,240,525
Mech. & Trad...	908,864	208,686	186,458	1,176,436
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	1,011,720	198,103	33,893	776,954
Mercantile	3,329,523	801,844	6,377	3,654,608
Metropolitan....	10,494,679	1,756,301	401,058	8,058,374
Nassau.........	2,613,263	281,058	18,108	2,144,625
National	2,478,460	515,810	124,863	1,655,088
New York	6,516,409	1,716,994	401,281	6,635,916
New York State	5,286,122	938,406	282,116	4,981,769
N. Y. Exchange.	514,711	40,915	172,306	470,185
N. Y. County...	396,553	55,209	117,031	421,417
North America.	2,022,464	101,165	182,189	1,870,170
North River....	462,199	61,071	80,127	676,955
Ocean..........	2,735,174	247,060	97,032	1,941,259
Oriental........	678,106	19,168	152,921	655,410
Park	10,478,616	3,548,727	394,115	12,521,526
People's	850,904	115,232	104,895	790,110
Pacific	1,634,986	148,395	103,766	1,372,117
Phenix.........	4,752,120	817,264	75,443	3,890,025
Republic.......	5,061,171	1,309,135	220,017	4,671,009
Seventh Ward..	1,367,466	322,393	118,383	1,234,875
Shoe & Leather.	3,137,100	230,634	574,800	2,325,241
St. Nicholas....	1,062,403	210,310	109,162	1,123,510
Tradesmen's ...	2,457,410	206,244	287,090	1,812,216
Union..........	4,192,720	2,302,007	161,793	4,105,582
Total.......	$177,302,359	35,217,079	9,804,026	155,428,501

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Nov. 24—6 P. M.

ASHES were saleable and firm at 8½c. for pots and 9c. for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand was good for flour to-day, and prices were tending upwards. Sales were made of 14,000 bbls. State and Western, 800 bbls. Canadian and 3,000 bbls. Southern within our revised range:—

Superfine State	$5 70	a	5 85
Extra State, old and new	5 95	a	6 35
Superfine Western	5 65	a	5 85
Common to choice extra Western	6 05	a	8 25
Canadian	6 05	a	8 25
Southern mixed to good superfine	6 65	a	6 95
Extra do	7 00	a	8 75
Good to choice family do	9 00	a	10 00
Rye flour	4 00	a	5 75
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 70	a	4 25
Corn meal, Brandywine, per puncheon	19 00	a	19 25

—Wheat was quite buoyant in price, with sales of 145,000 bushels, at $1 42 a $1 62½ for white, and $1 35 a $1 44 for red and amber Western, $1 22 a $1 35 for Milwaukee club and amber spring, and $1 18 a $1 25 for Chicago spring, $1 41 a $1 45 for red State, and $1 65 for white Kentucky. Corn advanced 1c., with sales of 90,000 bushels mixed Western at 70c., 71½c. for sound, 58c. a 63c. for unsound and heated, 73c. a 74c. for Western yellow, and 75c. a 76c. for Western white. Rye was in fair demand at 82c. a 95c. 5,000 bushels of barley were sold at $1 45 a $1 50. Oats were freely purchased at 66c. a 69c. per bushel.

COFFEE.—There was more activity in Rio, the reported sales of which comprised 4,700 bags, at 30c. a 32c., showing a firm market. The government contract was awarded at $[illegible] per 100 lbs. There was nothing new in other kinds.

COTTON.—There was no visible change in the market. Buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices. The sales were trifling. The nominal quotation for middling was 66c.

FREIGHTS.—The market exhibited more activity, without any remarkable alterations in rates. To Liverpool an American vessel engaged 2,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 4½d., and 25,000 bushels wheat at [illegible] and a foreign vessel took 500 bbls. flour at 3s., 200 packages butter at 45s. To London there were shipped 14,000 bushels wheat, in bulk and bags, at 9½d. To Antwerp 100 tierces lard and 100 boxes bacon at 45s. To Rotterdam 400 packages lard at 45s.

HAY was in demand at 65c. a 85c. for North river.

HEMP was very quiet, owing partly to the firmness of holders.

HOPS were stiffly held at 18c. a 25c. for new crop, and were saleable within the range.

IRON was quiet at previous prices.

LATHS.—Eastern were in demand at $1 30 per M.

LEAD was steady, but inactive, at $8 a $8 25 for pig per 100 lbs.

MOLASSES.—The demand was limited, at unaltered figures.

NAVAL STORES.—There was nothing of any moment done in private. The government auction sales of spirits of turpentine comprised 1,000 bbls. at $2 49½ a $2 50 per gallon.

OILS.—There was nothing new in this line to-day.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was heavy, and 1,300 bbls. were sold at $14 12 a $15 25 for mess, and $11 50 a $11 62 for prime. Beef was in demand, with sales of 170 bbls at $12 a $13 for plain, and $13 50 a $14 for extra mess, 500 tierces beef sold on p. t.; 1,900 bbls and tierces lard within a range of 9⅛c. a 10c., and 500 boxes bacon at 7¾c. a 9¼c. Butter was freely purchased at 21c. a 25c. for State, and 16c. a 20c. for Western. Cheese continued in demand at 9c. a 12c.

RICE.—There were no sales of any moment or changes in prices reported to-day.

SUGARS.—There was very little stirring in this line, as the day's sales did not exceed 325 hhds., mostly New Orleans, at 10⅛c. a 12c., the latter rate for clarified.

TALLOW.—Sales were made of 80,000 pounds at 10⅞c. a 11c.

WHISKEY.—There were 1,000 bbls. disposed of at 37c. a 37½c.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square, near New Bowery.
(Open daily.)
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent allowed on sums of $500 and under; five per cent on larger deposits.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM OFFICE.—BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, BOUNTY MONEY, &c., &c., promptly collected and cashed, and pensions secured, by EDWARD BISSELL, U. S. Claims Agent, and late Purser U. S. Navy, 271 Broadway, corner Chambers street, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY coupons purchased at best rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of Pine and Nassau streets New York.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND COLLECTED by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall street.

COUPONS—CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO city coupons bought or collected at best rates, by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall street.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER OF Pine and Nassau streets, New York, issue circular notes and letters of credit for travellers, available in all the cities of the world; also mercantile credits, for use in Europe, China and California.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF FROM $200 TO $10,000, on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in New York or Brooklyn. No broker's commission charged. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney at law, 229 Broadway, room 27, N. Y.

MONEY TO LEND, IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, ON Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods and Personal Property of all descriptions. Goods may be redeemed at any time within one year. H. BARNARD, 21 Third avenue. Private office entrance, hall door.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE Railroad Company, Jeffersonville, Ind., November [illegible] 1862. To holders of Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds. Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1860, that the United States Trust Co. of New York will, upon presentation at their office, No. [illegible] Wall street, redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Co.'s first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit—34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 61, 62, 63, [illegible], 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement. J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued for advances to the Receivers of the late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, will be redeemed, in pursuance of resolution 7, adopted at the bondholders' meeting held 28th October last. Interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum will be paid to 1st November, 1862, on such certificates as shall be exchanged for bonds. On all certificates surrendered before 1st December next, and redeemed in cash, interest will be paid to date of surrender; but in no case will interest be paid after 1st December next. L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees of Associated Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, room No. 25 William street.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES WANTED.

South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee Bank Notes bought at the highest market rates.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
Bankers and Brokers, 200 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

ASTROLOGY.

MUSICAL.

INSTRUCTION.

MILLINERY, &C.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

CLOTHING.

RESTAURANTS.

DRY GOODS.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DENTISTRY.

SPORTING.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARDS.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS VISITING governess, to teach the English branches, with or without French and music; would also like several music scholars. Call on or address Miss Mills, 123 West 47th st.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS COMPANION to a widow lady or an elderly couple, either in the city or at a distance. Best of references given. Address box 3,103 Post office, New York.

A WIDOW LADY, OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, wishes a situation as housekeeper or to instruct children in the German, French and English branches and Music. Salary no object, only a pleasant home. No objection to leave the city. Address for one week Mrs. Stouder, Post office, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS COMPANION to a lady, who is of a kind disposition and willing to make herself generally useful; would not object to travelling. Address for one week, Estelle, Newark, N. J.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS NURSE and to do plain sewing; has good reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, 89 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by an experienced waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork if required; the best city reference given. Can be seen for two days at 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th aves.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED LADY, WANTS A situation as housekeeper in a respectable family, where she will have a comfortable home, in the city or country; has no objection to children. Can give respectable reference. Call at 110 Waverley place, near 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS seamstress and chambermaid or to take care of children; can work on Grover & Baker's sewing machine. Three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 147 7th av., third floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A first class family; understands soup, game, poultry and all kinds of meats; makes good bread and biscuit. Can be seen for two days at 213 West 28th st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; best reference. Call at 31 West 4th st., first floor front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, for a public or private house; best city references. Call at 63 Allen st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or to do the housework of a small family; good city reference. Call at 115 West 15th st., near 6th av., in the basement.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the very best of city reference. Call at or address 230 6th av., in the fancy store, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS cook; is a first class washer and ironer. The best of city reference for four years. Apply at 223 East 12th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and as seamstress; particularly fond of children; understands the entire charge of children. Has the very best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 181 Waverley place, corner of 6th av., up stairs, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as cook, washer and ironer or chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing; good city reference from her last place; is a good seamstress. Call until engaged at 205 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and chambermaid or to do light housework in a small family; six years' in her last place. Call at 14 Dominick st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS first class laundress or to do fine washing and chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Best city reference. Call until engaged at 62 East 34th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—A PROTESTANT girl would like a situation in the above capacity, or would be willing to go as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Inquire at her present employer's, 126 West 45th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; would go as chambermaid or waitress. Has the best of reference. Call for two days at 209 East 13th st., near 1st av., in the dry goods store.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or would do light housework. Best city reference. Call at 431 Canal st., near Hudson.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation to do kitchen work or general housework in a small family. Call for two days at 133 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, first floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS chambermaid and nurse; no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Best of reference. Call at 133 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at 80 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamberwork and plain sewing and take care of children; six years' reference from her last place. Call at 110 West 19th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has two years' city reference from her last place. Call at 61 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th av., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; will make herself agreeable. Has the best of references from the very highest families. Call at 118 East 30th st. this day.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer or as chambermaid or waiter. Can furnish the best of reference from her last employer, where she resided four years. Apply at 127 Gansevoort st.

A FRENCH WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS cook, both meat and pastry; understands her business well; would suit a restaurant or boarding house; no objection to private families; best city reference can be given. Apply at 175 Franklin st., front parlor, for three days, between Greenwich and Hudson sts.

A GIRL WISHES A SITUATION; IS A GOOD PLAIN cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would do housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging. Has lived four years in her last place. Call for two days at 234 West 20th st.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Danish girl, a situation as seamstress and is willing to do chamberwork; is accustomed to the care of children; best city reference. Call at 165 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION TO take charge of a house, as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; best of references can be given. Call on or address M. E. M., No. 62 West 33d st., between 5th and 6th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at 2 [illegible] East 11th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as first class seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 331 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, to do general housework, where she can have her child with her; reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 5 Carmine st., rear building, from 9 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or child's nurse. Best city reference as to character and capacity. Call for three days at Mr. Halsey's, southeast corner of Clinton and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a respectable family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days at 318 West 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good dressmaker and can do all kinds of family sewing; good city reference from last place. Call for two days at 170 Greenwich st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in any light work; good city reference given. Can be seen for two days at 94 East 12th st., between 3d and Lexington aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook in a public house. Call at 257 7th ave., between 25th and 26th sts.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A MAHOGANY AND LUMBER CLERK, OF TEN years experience, would like to make an engagement in said business or any other at a moderate salary. Is well versed in accounts and bookkeeping. Address William, box 140 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived, as to character and capability. Address J. H., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, 79 Bleecker street, or box 1[illegible] Herald office, for two days.

AMANUENSIS AND READER.—A WELL EDUCATED young man, a good reader and clear, plain writer; would assist an invalid or an elderly gentleman. Advertiser reads French fluently. See Leader, in the Herald, November 21 seventh page, [illegible] column. Address Amanuensis, Herald office, or 18 Greenwich st.

A WELL DISPOSED YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF a situation in an office or store, or in some genteel business where his services may be required. A suitable situation more an object than salary. Can give unexceptionable reference as to character and capacity. Address J. D., box 179 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS BARkeeper, porter or in a wholesale or retail house; is willing to make himself generally useful. Best of city reference. Address H. C. T., Herald office.

A BUSINESS MAN DESIRES A SITUATION IN ANY capacity, indoors or outdoors; is not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pleasing salesman, a plain penman, quick at accounts, assistant bookkeeper, &c. All testimonials. Address Perseverance, Post office.

CALIFORNIA.—A COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY business man, whose home for the future will be San Francisco, wants an agency for a respectable mercantile or manufacturing house; best of references given. Address for one week Enterprise, box 127 Herald office.

FIRMS, WHOSE BUSINESS DOES NOT REQUIRE the entire time of a bookkeeper, can have their books neatly adjusted, kept or statements made showing state of business, profit or loss, &c., by an experienced bookkeeper, at very reasonable rates. Address Accountant, box 175 Herald office.

GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as groom or valet to a gentleman; has been taking care of some of the most valuable horses in the [illegible]; can procure the best city recommendations. [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO ENGAGE A GENTEEL young girl in the capacity of lady's maid; one who has never lived out preferred; she must understand dressmaking, hair dressing and family sewing; wages moderate, but a deserving person will find a pleasant home; she must be a Protestant and give undoubted references as to character. Address, with all particulars, Mrs. B. E., box 121 Herald office.

AT BEDELL'S SERVANTS INSTITUTE, 307 AND 309 4th av. (late 119 Grand st.), first class servants of every description, as cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, &c. Also, coachmen, waiters, &c.

AT THE SELECT AGENCY, 10 TILLARY STREET, Brooklyn.—Wanted immediately, a first class waitress, a Protestant seamstress, a [illegible] wages $8 and $7; also, several small girls for nursery, and fifty girls for housework. Abundance of places without waiting five minutes. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, 149 GRAND STREET, ALL private families, boarding houses, hotels, furnished with superior servants, city or country. Wanted, good servants for all branches of housework, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, colored and white. Waiter man wanted.

AT THE LARGE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE APPLY FOR good, civil, capable servants, corner of 11th st. and 6th av. German, Scotch, Irish, American and Protestant women, to suit all. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for good girls.

A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT COOK WANTED—FOR a private family; she must properly understand cooking in all its branches, and have the best city reference. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th av., near 12th st.

AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILSON'S MAchines wanted, to do family sewing. Apply at 1st av. and 4[illegible]th st., on the hill.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTED—UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS of age, to take care of a child [illegible] months old and make herself generally useful about the house, in a small family. Apply at 303 Canal st., first floor.

AT HOOKHAM'S NEW AND ONLY OFFICE, 400 4th avenue, between 28th and 29th sts.—Excellent cooks, nurses, laundresses and other superior servants are now disengaged. No connection with any other office in any way or shape.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy. $7 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy; $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $2 75 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. ☞ OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.
NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the California and European Editions.
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII.............................No. 330

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ALL HALLOW EVE—BARNEY THE BARON—MAGIC JOKE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BLONDETTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—NAIAD QUEEN—HUNGARIAN CHIEF—ROAD SIDE INN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—NIGHT OWLS OF FRANCE—JACK CADE—[illegible] LEGACY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COMMODORE NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, &c., at all hours. ISABELLE, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—HIGH DADDY.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—OTHELLO.

PALACE OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—SONGS, DANCES AND BURLESQUES.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—TERESA CARRENO'S CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF TRESALL'S CALIFORNIA.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Tuesday, November 25, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

No attack was made on Fredericksburg by our army yesterday. No change had taken place in the condition of General Burnside's army. Preparation for an advance were progressing, and the army is said to be in good order and condition for a fight.

According to the Richmond papers, General Lee has determined not to surrender Fredericksburg without a desperate resistance. He has refused to treat with our army, and has ordered the women and children to leave the city. The same authorities state the rebels have burned $100,000 worth of tobacco in the city to prevent it from falling into the hands of our troops.

Rumors were afloat in Washington yesterday that Stonewall Jackson was in the vicinity of the capital, at some point not definitely stated; but it is evident that the whereabouts of the active rebel leader is not known, report placing him at different points in the Shenandoah valley and elsewhere. A body of rebel cavalry showed themselves at Bristow's Station yesterday. The pickets of the enemy are also patrolling the Virginia side of the Potomac, from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport. Our pickets are, meantime, watching them on the Maryland side. It appears that Jackson was at Berryville on Saturday, and that he received an urgent despatch on the previous night from Jeff. Davis to hasten to the protection of Richmond; but he did not seem to obey it, although it is said that this was the fourth request from the rebel President to bring his forces to the aid of the capital.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Port Hudson, a position located one hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans, and commanding the entrance of the Red river, from which large supplies of cattle and salt from the valuable works on the Red river have been received for a long time past. The extent of the fortifications are said to be considerable and as formidable as those of Vicksburg, which were erected by the same engineer who constructed the works at Port Hudson.

By the Arabia, from Europe on the 16th inst., we learn that Earl Russell's despatch had no effect on the English markets. The news of the result of the election in New York had been received in London after business hours.

The most important news by the Arabia, however, is the statement that France has proposed a triple alliance between herself, Russia and England, to heal up the difficulties in this country; but that England has positively declined to join any such alliance. Russia, it was believed, was also disinclined to participate in the measure.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 15th inst., says that the reply of England and Russia to Napoleon constitutes "an adjournment of the American question of mediation." It adds that "the hesitation of England and Russia nearly reaches its limits."

The recent elections, the *Moniteur* adds, testify the progress of peace opinion in America, which appears likely to command a majority in the next Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Arabia, from Queenstown on the 16th inst., passed Cape Race yesterday morning on her voyage to Boston, by way of Halifax. Her news is one week later than that brought by the Persia to this port, and is telegraphed to the HERALD from St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The stock of cotton in Liverpool amounted to two hundred and eighty-six thousand bales, of which twenty-two thousand were American. The market closed on the 16th inst. dull, with prices unchanged. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions were dull. Consols closed on the 15th inst. at 93⅝ and 93⅞ for money.

From China we learn that Mandarin Ward—the American leader of the troops of the Emperor—had been killed in a battle with the rebels near Bangpoo.

An English lady and gentleman had been murdered in Japan, and intense excitement prevailed among the foreign residents of the cities.

The Aspinwall mail steamer Ariel, Commander A. G. Jones, from Aspinwall on the 11th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings us our usual files and correspondence from the Central and South American States. The revolution in the United States of Colombia was drawing to a close by the continued successes of Mosquera. The news that Antioquia had fallen into his hands is now confirmed; but there is no doubt that the conservative forces under Arboleda will yet offer him a violent resistance. Advices from Bolivia state that a desperate collision had taken place at the city of La Paz between the revolutionists and the government forces. Governor Acha led his forces in person, and after cannonading the enemy's intrenchments his troops stormed and carried the place. The rebels were dispersed in all directions. Another invasion of Ecuador was being threatened; but the French ships-of-war had been directed by their Minister to oppose any hostile landing. The coffee crop of Costa Rica and some of the South American States promised fine returns. No violent diseases are reported on the Isthmus.

From South America we have news dated at Rio Janeiro on the 25th of October. Coffee, 6‖700 to 7,000. Shipments, 104,700. Stock, 150,000. Bahia sugar, 2‖300 to 2‖400. Cotton, 10‖000 to 20‖000. Pernambuco sugar, 4‖500 to 4‖600; browns, 3‖300 to 3‖400.

The investigation before the Board of Police Commissioners into the circumstances attending the arrest and imprisonment of Mrs. Brinsmade was resumed yesterday. Superintendent Kennedy was, as on the former day, represented by counsel. Otherwise the whole case is in the hands of the Commissioners. Colonel Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department in Washington, and officer Bowles, who arrested Mrs. Brinsmade, were both examined yesterday. The day was taken up in taking their testimony, which was very lengthy, and will be found interesting. We give a full report elsewhere.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the nomination of Hawley D. Clapp for Street Commissioner was rejected by a vote of ten to three. A resolution was offered directing the Committee on National Affairs to confer with the State and national governments for the purpose of ascertaining what has been done and what is necessary to do in order to place the harbor of New York in a proper state of defence. An appropriation of $1,000 for a portrait of Gov. Morgan was agreed to. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned till Wednesday next.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution was adopted changing the hour for the meeting of the Board from five o'clock P. M. to four o'clock P. M. After transacting a large amount of routine business, the Board adjourned until Thursday, the 4th of December, at four o'clock P. M.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before City Judge McCunn, a young man, named Edmund B. Taylor, was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State prison. Both wives were in Court, and cried bitterly on hearing the sentence pronounced.

Augustus L. Simms, the alleged seducer of Miss Clementina Anderson, the victim of the Eighth avenue abortion case, was arrested at his residence in West Tenth street early yesterday morning. He had previously written a notification to the police that he would deliver himself up at nine o'clock in the forenoon. The usual examination of the prisoner, prior to commitment to await the action of the Grand Jury, will take place to-day.

The inquest in the case of Captain James M. Bryer, of the ship Robert L. Lane, who was killed by one of the sailors on the late voyage from Liverpool, will be held at the Coroners' office to-day.

United States Marshal Murray yesterday sold a large quantity of turpentine, seized on the prize vessel Gondo. The proceeds amounted to over $100,000.

The City Inspector's report states that there were 313 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 31 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 84 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 1 death of alcoholism, 2 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 40 of the brain and nerves, 4 of the generative organs, 17 of the heart and blood vessels, 128 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 2 of old age, 10 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 2 premature births, 61 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 26 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 1 of disease of the urinary organs, and 16 from violent causes. There were 105 natives of the United States, 4 of England, 83 of Ireland, 4 of Scotland, 17 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was on the whole steady yesterday, and in many descriptions better prices were obtained. Money was rather more abundant at 6 per cent. Gold opened at 130½ and fell to 130 at the close. Exchange opened at 144½ a 145 and closed at 144. The bank statement shows a decline of $6,787,941 in deposits, $2,197,786 in loans, and $1,238,224 in specie.

The sales of cotton yesterday were unimportant, and the market closed quite heavily at 66c. for middlings as the nominal quotation. There was a fair degree of animation in the breadstuffs trade, with more firmness in prices of flour and wheat, and an improvement of 1c. per bushel in corn. There was less doing in provisions, and mess pork declined to $13 12 a $13 25, but no important changes occurred in other kinds. The demand for hay, hops, whiskey and Rio coffee was good at full rates, while limited movements were reported in rice, teas, sugars, molasses, seeds, hemp, coal and ashes. There were 1,000 bbls. spirits turpentine sold by auction on government account, at from $2 49½ a $2 56 per gallon, but nothing of any moment transpired in private trade. There was increased activity in ocean freights, but no other quotable changes in the market.

RUMORS ABOUT WASHINGTON CITY.—There seems to be much agitation in and around Washington with respect to the whereabouts and projects of Stonewall Jackson. At every hour of the day reports arise that he is at Leesburg, or at Winchester, or at Warrenton, with forty thousand men, preparing to make a dash upon Washington. Sigel's withdrawal to Fairfax Court House lends an air of probability to these reports. In fact, Sigel's movement does not look unlike a retreat. Now, we are not of the opinion that the general fear should be treated with contempt, nor that our wily and dashing enemy should be despised. The *Tribune*, with characteristic folly, laughs at the idea of what it calls "Stonewall Jackson's inevitable forty thousand men." It seems to us something like treachery or foolhardiness to treat the matter in this trifling manner. The general fear and intimations around Washington should meet, we think, with at least some degree of consideration. Let it be remembered that Washington is the great object of the rebels' attainment—the point and climax of their ambition. Washington city is—it may be said *quasi*—a salmon, and Richmond but a sprat. The rebels may be most willing to throw away the latter, and leave Richmond and its hospitals to be taken by Burnside, while they rush upon Washington and make themselves masters of it. A fearful responsibility hangs over the government. If Washington should be taken while General Burnside is amused and kept busy near to or on the road to Richmond, the people will be roused to an extreme of indignation and nothing will be able to convince them that the sending away of General Banks with his troops was not an act of treachery and a deliberate plan laid to throw the capital of the Union into the hands of the rebels.

We repeat, that if there is no real ground for fear, there is every reason for care and precaution. Above all, no troops should be sent away from Washington on remote and doubtful expeditions until all danger is removed from the immediate vicinity of rebel troops in the valley of the Shenandoah and near Washington.

Important from Europe—Proposed Mediation.

The Arabia, off Cape Race, with a week's later news, brings some important intelligence—not important because it is absolutely new, but because it now bears an official stamp and seal. Napoleon has actually taken John Bull by the horns and proposed mediation in American affairs. He seeks the co-operation of Russia and England, in a tripartite alliance, to heal the difficulties in this country by gently patting both parties on the back with soft words. According to the official papers now laid before the world, England has emphatically refused to join the alliance, and correctly doubts if Russia will have a hand in the matter. She prefers her neutrality, with the hope that the North and South will finally succeed in destroying themselves, when she can step in and gather up the pieces for her own aggrandizement and power.

Thus the matter stood on the 16th of November. It is clearly manifest from these developments that intervention never had any strength in Europe, and the recent conclusions of the rebel journals in regard to European recognition appear to have been based upon correct information. This news of course banishes in the South all hopes of foreign aid and comfort. It will be of service to the rebels. It will show them the folly of persisting in their rebellion. It must convince them that, unaided, they cannot withstand the overwhelming power of the loyal States. Let this lesson from the three great Powers, bitter as it may be to the Southern leaders, have its influence with the people of the seceded States. They may now abandon all hope of outside assistance.

Whatever view we may take of the conduct and policy of Napoleon on this great question, we are indebted to him for being the means of setting at rest, officially and decidedly, the idea that had taken possession of many minds that the leading Powers of Europe would interfere in our domestic affairs, and thus destroy us as a nation. Although we are indebted to the Emperor for demolishing this silly notion, yet we really owe our safety to our enormous resources and their wonderful development in our improvised iron-clad navy and our gallant army in the field.

The Approaching Session of Congress, and the Business Before It.

The closing session of the present radical and fanatical abolition Congress will be a short one. It opens on the first Monday in December, and constitutionally comes to an end on the 4th of March. It is limited, therefore, to three months of time, including the Christmas holidays; and the two houses must, therefore, work faithfully and diligently, or they will hardly accomplish the pressing legitimate business before them.

Meantime we are gratified to perceive that President Lincoln, in one important matter, has already recognized the voice of the people as expressed through the late elections from New York to Illinois. We refer to the late "General Orders" from the War Department for a general jail delivery of "all persons now in military custody who have been arrested for discouraging volunteer enlistments, opposing the draft, or otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy in States where the draft has been made, or where the quota of volunteers and militia has been furnished;" and of persons conditionally, "who, by authority of the military commander or governor in rebel States, have been arrested and sent from such States for disloyalty or hostility to the government of the United States," &c. We accept this act of amnesty as a recognition on the part of President Lincoln of the will of the people of the loyal States, as manifested in these late elections, upon this subject of arbitrary arrests and imprisonments. We hope, too, that this late impressive Northern popular reaction against the blunders, corruptions and excesses of the radical republicans in Congress and in the Cabinet will be further recognized in the President's Message, and will have some good effect upon the radicals of the two houses of this expiring Congress, in the legislative measures of the approaching session.

Days, weeks and months of the last session were wasted upon the everlasting negro question, in every possible shape and form, and especially upon the Confiscation and Emancipation bill. The abolition radicals had urged this measure as the one thing needful to crush out this rebellion, and the day of its final passage was proclaimed by them as the day of our national salvation. But they soon discovered that it was a delusion, and that nothing short of a sweeping emancipation proclamation from President Lincoln would do the work. To silence their clamor President Lincoln at length gave them their desired manifesto, with the sagacious opinion that beyond the lines of the federal armies it would be about as effective "as the Pope's bull against the comet." But having obtained their Confiscation bill and their emancipation proclamation, covering every article and every square foot of rebel property, and giving freedom to all the slaves in all the rebellious States, surely our abolition radicals can have nothing more to ask in behalf of their grand ultimatum of negro emancipation and the overthrow of the "slave power."

We hope, therefore, that, with a wholesome admonition to this effect, President Lincoln, in his annual message, will recommend to the two houses that the negro be temporarily dropped for more important and more pressing subjects of legislation. The army and the navy, and the ways and means required to render them complete in every appointment, and successful in every enterprise, as far as human foresight may provide for success, will demand a considerable portion of the three months' term of the coming Congressional session. But not less in importance is the question of the sinews of war—the great money question. The financial schemes of Mr. Secretary Chase have signally failed, though he has been supported with unparalleled liberality by the contributions of the people. His schemes have failed because they were not broad enough nor deep enough to touch the sides or the bottom of this financial crisis. The country demands that, so far as the existing depreciation of our paper money and federal credit can be remedied by Congressional legislation, the needful remedies shall be applied; and that the means and the power of Congress shall be exhausted, if necessary, to secure the country a sound and trusty currency.

In a word, the proper business of this short session of Congress will be to provide the ways and means for the most active and decisive prosecution of this war, and for the relief of the people and the public treasury from their present oppressive embarrassments. Let the present Congress continue its devotions to the negro, and thus fail in these great essentials we have indicated, during its remaining term of three months' grace, and the popular reaction throughout the North against the responsible party in power at Washington will be tenfold more emphatic than the general verdict of the late elections. A continued bad management of the war and of the public finances, and our circulating substitutes for money, under the pressure of an extra two hundred millions a year in the way of taxation, will not be patiently borne by the people. The leaders of the present Congress will do well to respect this construction of public opinion, and to act accordingly.

Half a Note Too High or Too Low.

We have the very greatest difficulty in managing the two great Cabinets of the country—President Lincoln's Cabinet at Washington and Manager Grau's Cabinet at the Academy of Music. In spite of all our efforts to keep these Cabinets in order, and give the Washington orchestra and the Academy orchestra the proper pitch, we are continually disturbed by their discords and dissensions, and annoyed by the persistency with which they play either half a note too high or half a note too low. President Lincoln and Manager Grau are both very excellent men in their way, but it seems as if neither of them knew how to keep a cabinet. The country and the Opera, therefore, are always in hot water.

During the past week we noticed a very pretty quarrel which had suddenly developed itself between the beautiful Guerrabella and the melodious Muzio. This quarrel had its origin in the demand which Muzio made for one hundred dollars in return for a piece of music which the charming Guerrabella declared she did not intend to order. Upon the rejection of his music, and the refusal to pay his bill, it is alleged that Muzio turned Mephistopheles, and broke down Guerrabella and Brignoli in the "Figlia del Reggimento," by starting the orchestra half a note too high. It is a very singular coincidence that Secretary Chase, the Mephistopheles of the Washington Cabinet, has broken down the finances of the country by starting his notes a little too high also. Recently, however, we have received information and affidavits in regard to Muzio's matters which put the subject in a new aspect. Here, for example, is a note from Signor Muzio himself:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD,
NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to enclose to you the certificate that I lowered the pitch of the orchestra a half tone on the night of the "Figlia del Reggimento," in order to accommodate the artists. Your most obedient,
E. MUZIO.

And here also is the certificate to which Muzio refers:—

SIGNOR MUZIO—I hereby certify that my piano tuner lowered the pitch of the piano in the orchestra of the Academy of Music a half tone on the night of "La Figlia del Reggimento." L. J. DESCOMBES, 140 Ninth street.

We expect similar certificates from Secretary Chase by every mail; but none have been received up to this date. The question, as our readers will perceive, is getting serious.

It is very evident, however, that whether the Cabinet at Washington and the orchestra at the Academy are half a note too high or half a note too low, there is considerable trouble somewhere. The artists think that Muzio is to blame, and Muzio is probably of the opinion that the artists made a *fiasco*. Whether Chase is to blame or not, the *fiasco* made by the Cabinet of President Lincoln is only too plainly apparent. In this state of affair we must appeal to President Lincoln and Manager Grau to set matters right. All this discord and squalling and jealousy and quarrelling is ill-timed and out of place. If the key is half a note too high let us have it lower. If it is half a note too low, then, for Heaven's sake, raise it. Anything in the world for harmony and a quiet life. This sort of crimination and recrimination has depreciated Secretary Chase's notes, and will soon put Grau's notes below par. The public taste gives the correct pitch for Grau's orchestra. The recent elections give the right pitch for President Lincoln's orchestra. Let the orchestras take this pitch or be pitched out altogether—Muzio, Chase and all the subordinate fiddlers and clerks down to the man who plays the big drum at the Academy, and the barbarian Secretary Stanton who bangs away on the war gong at Washington. What difference does it make to the public whether the fault is in the half a note too high or in the half a note too low? The key ought to be just right, and neither too low nor too high. If President Lincoln and Manager Grau do not wish to make a dead failure of their respective seasons let them attend to this matter at once, and restore concord and harmony to the distracted country.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—THE ISSUE TO BE TRIED.—In the political contest in this State in November last there were great national and constitutional questions at stake, involving the success of the war and the very existence of the Union. In the coming municipal elections for this city and county there are no national or political questions to be decided. The only point for consideration is who are the best men. In the recent contest the tricksters and hucksters of Mozart Hall and Tammany Hall took advantage of the popular conservative current in favor of Seymour for Governor to sell the votes of the people to other candidates for office who ought to be in the penitentiary. Their rascality was tolerated on account of the importance of the Governorship, which might be endangered by premature exposure of the villany of the political blacklegs and thimble riggers. No such necessity now exists, and the people are under no obligation to elect any old party hacks to mere municipal offices, which involve no principles but honesty and capacity. The corrupt and rotten organizations of Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall, so far from being encouraged in their old iniquitous course, ought to be spurned by the people. They are nuisances which ought to be and must be abated. The best way to do this is to vote against their nominees, unless when they put up good men. Party ties ought not to bind the voters in city affairs. It appears to us that the candidates who ought to be supported independently of their politics are Haws for Comptroller and Devlin for Corporation Counsel. The best thing Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall can do is, like Judas Iscariot, to commit suicide, and let a new and vigorous democratic organization be established on their ruins. They have betrayed the interests of the people, and they stink in the nostrils of every good man and true.

McClellan and the New Opera.

MEYERBEER'S "DINORAH" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OVATION TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The fashionable world is ever agitated by the announcement of a new opera. Speculations as to plot, music and scenery, may be heard on all sides the moment the coming of the stranger is heralded. The public which has enjoyed rapturously the renditions of the "Trovatore," of "Norma," of "Lucrezia" and the "Traviata," becomes unfaithful to those old loves, and with anxious expectation burns to enter upon the new. Fanciful rumors as to magnificent scenery, beautiful airs for the favorite artists, in fact a mass of pleasing novelties gain ground among the *habitues* of the opera, and when at last the long wished for representation comes the house is always crammed from parquet to dome. Manager Grau fully understands this phase of public character, and has provided for his patrons a novelty—Meyerbeer's last work "Le Pardon de Ploermel," or, as the translation in Italian has it, "Dinorah." Added to the production of an opera, which is a novelty to a New York audience, was the fact that Mlle. Cordier was to make her debut in the principal character—Dinorah. This lady, a French artist, has sung at New Orleans.

Meyerbeer's works the public are familiar with—"Roberto le Diable," the "Hugenots" and the "Prophete." These operas have been successful. "Robert" and the "Prophete" are popular, the latter being a work displaying undoubtedly more genius than any other of the master's productions. On the French stage these operas are greatly appreciated by the public, "Robert" always drawing large audiences at the Imperial Academy. "L'Etoile du Nord," which preceded "Le Pardon de Ploermel" at the Opera Comique, in Paris, was an immense success. In this country the music of this opera was, we believe, but little appreciated. The success of the "Etoile" in Paris induced Meyerbeer to compose "Dinorah," and we are aware that upon this work the great master devoted more time and labor than upon any of his previous operas.

He reviewed and corrected the music until he had changed almost the whole of the original composition. He himself overlooked the painting of the scenery. The rehearsals continued by his special request for four months, and Marie Cabel, the original Dinorah, was so overworked by the indefatigable composer that from a most decided *embonpoint* she became thin and nervous. Notwithstanding all the rehearsals Meyerbeer went each night to Cabel's residence and made her sing her *role* over and over again. At last the great occasion of the long-talked about, anxiously expected first representation of "Le Pardon de Ploermel" arrived, and the house was literally jammed. The composer had at his own cost procured the attendance of musical critics from London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Milan, Madrid, Barcelona, and, in fact, from each capital or important city in Europe. The scenery cost the administration of the Opera Comique over one hundred thousand francs. The waterfall, a real torrent, was so disposed that it struck upon a huge iron plate which was attuned to the orchestra—in other words, was in accord with the music. The goat, an important character, a pretty milk white creature, drove the master nearly mad. She would and then she would not perform her *role*. At last one of the choristers hit upon a plan which succeeded. The poor creature (we mean the goat) was kept without food all day. At night, during the performance, she was let loose at the proper moment and at the right side of the scene; at the other stood the chorister in question with a head of cabbage, at which the poor hungry goat dashed, crossing the bridge thrown over the torrent at a rapid pace. Upon the first representation of this opera the people of Paris listened to the overture in silence. It concluded without any applause being given. At the shadow dance the first tokens of satisfaction were heard. The rest of the performance was gone through without any marked success. The fact was, so much had been said about the new opera, expectation had been so greatly aroused, that the public was astonished at the easy style and natural melody of the new work, and at first scarcely appreciated it. Subsequently "Le Pardon" became a great favorite in Paris. Before going into the merits of last night's reproduction we wish to give a few details concerning the composer.

Meyerbeer received a most careful and comprehensive musical education, under the supervision of Abbe Vogler. In his earlier days he attempted, with but partial success, imitation of Rossini. He achieved in this endeavor the gain of whatever sentimentality appears in his music. His works having mostly been composed for the French stage, derived, from his desire to suit the French taste, dramatic effect, while his German nature rendered him elaborate and caused a careful finish of his compositions. He has undoubted genius, and is perhaps most successful in his wonderful transitions from drama to comedy; and, above all, he understands fully the requirements of modern taste. Some critics have asserted that "Dinorah" is a falling off from the former great works of Meyerbeer. They should bear in mind that it is an attempt to suit the tastes of the *habitues* of the Opera Comique, and that the music is of a light order, without pretension to grand effect, and that, properly judged and without undue comparison, it is a successful production.

Long before the hour announced for the commencement of the opera the theatre was filled to overflowing. A most fashionable audience was present, the display of elegant toilets being greater than on any previous occasion since the opening of the season. The overture was performed with tolerable ensemble. It is an introduction to the opera, of a descriptive character, which will be better appreciated by the audience when fully conversant with the plot. Hoel (Amodio) and Dinorah (Mademoiselle Cordier), who were upon the point of marriage at the preceding "Pardon," the occasion chosen by the simple peasantry of Brittany as a day of confession, absolution and wedding, were separated by a violent storm and remained in ignorance of the fate of each other. The overture describes these circumstances with an accuracy which becomes more thoroughly appreciated the oftener it is heard. The wedding chorus, drowned by the howling of the storm, the rush of the waters, the confusion attendant upon such a scene of terror and dismay are admirably depicted by the overture, and its rendition taxes to the utmost the powers of any orchestra. As we said above, this overture was fairly given, although it met with but faint applause from the audience. We repeat, that at each representation it will be more and more appreciated. The first act introduced the debutante, Mlle. Cordier. She is petite, has a pleasing expression, is thoroughly French in her style, both as regards singing and acting, and is, no doubt, from this very fact, the better adapted to the part of Dinorah, which was composed for Marie Cabel, and great care taken to fit it to the exigencies of the theatre (the Opera Comique) and its *habitues*. The opera, we think, loses from its translation into Italian, which renders it heavier, less sparkling, in fact more important. Mlle. Cordier's voice is pleasing, not of great volume, but well cultivated. Her style is, as we said above, French, equally so in voice as in acting. Brignoli, who, as Corentino the goatherd and piper, had a role which those accustomed to this favorite tenor's rendition of Alfredo, Gennaro, and other elegant *amorosi*, would consider as *infra dig.*, sang what fell to his lot with his usual effect, although we must say that had he worn a wig such as the peasants in Brittany do wear, and dressed in a style more like that of a common goatherd, he would have rendered the character more plausible. The elegant tenor found it quite impossible to adapt himself to the exigencies of the *role*, and gave none of its ludicrous side. He should be a cowardly, greedy, avaricious boor; he appeared more like a seigneur of Brittany than one of its commonest peasants. Amodio, as Hoel, the gloomy, distracted lover, appeared to great advantage. He dressed the character to the life and sang well, meeting with deserved applause. The trio at the end of the first act—Amodio, Brignoli and Mlle. Cordier—was well rendered, and met with the first evidence of genuine applause which had been bestowed by the audience.

During the first entreacte it was whispered about the house that General McClellan was present, and a general rush took place to catch a glimpse of "Little Mac," as we heard him freely styled. He was, however, not in view, and the disappointed crowd slowly dispersed.

The second act of "Dinorah" includes the favorite shadow song, which Mlle. Cordier executed with taste and skill. The encore was a hearty one, and was rather injudicious in its hasty application, as the song was but half terminated when the bravos and clapping of hands began. Dinorah remained upon her knees, bowed to the storms of applause, and then finished her song. She was called back, and once more delighted the audience with her fine rendition of this air. It always is the favorite *morceau* of the opera. During the second act, as was described in the account of the plot given in our previous *resume* of this opera, Dinorah falls with the broken bridge, and Hoel rushes to the torrent to rescue her. The scene was effective, and was duly applauded. A duo, which occurs in this act between Hoel and Corentino was received with favor.

The second entreacte was marked by the occurrence of the long desired ovation to Gen. McClellan. He was descried seated in a loge over the stage, and as the curtain fell upon the second act, loud and continuous cheers for McClellan were heard. He retreated to a corner of the loge, but in vain; he had been seen, the audience knew he was present and so did Signor Muzio. He waved his baton and the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" fell upon the ears of the excited people. All rose to their feet, the occupants of the General's loge doing the same. We noticed the Hon. John Van Buren pushing the General forward. Shouts greeted him. "Hurrah for McClellan." "Three cheers for McClellan," and perforce the General stood a little forward and bowed to the audience. He retreated, however, instantly. Signor Muzio did not intend letting the General escape so easily. He once more waved his wand and "Hail Columbia" added to the excitement of those present. The ladies clapped their hands, shouted for McClellan as loudly as the gentlemen, and waved their pocket handkerchiefs. The General was once more put forward by the Prince, and again he bowed. He then retired to a corner of the loge with a look of determined resistance to any further continuance of the ovation, and the audience had the good taste to acquiesce with this evident desire.

The third act of "Dinorah" introduced the famous Reaper's song, which Brignoli gave with great effect. Morensi, as the Goatherd, and Miss Stockton then sang a pretty duet—in which the pure, fresh voice of the former was most pleasingly heard. They were succeeded by Hoel (Amodio), bearing the inanimate form of Dinorah. Here Amodio sang his most effective air, and was heartily applauded. The act and opera ended with the chorus, as in the overture and the wedding song.

We predict that each representation of "Dinorah" will enhance its reputation. This occurred in Paris. The music is light and requires repetition; in fact the taste for it grows by the enjoyment of it.

"Dinorah" is an opera largely dependent upon scenery, as much of the music is descriptive. We must say that Manager Grau has done a great deal in this respect, but still the scenery is not so good as it should be. The effect of the opera is lessened by this, and we recommend that more display be made in this particular. The result will repay the management fully.

To-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, "Il Trovatore" will be given, with Guerrabella, Morensi, Brignoli, Amodio and Barili. On Thursday evening we are to have at the Academy of Music a cheap opera night, upon which occasion Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" will be given, with Lorini, Morensi, Brignoli and Susini.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

Order of the President Regarding the Confiscation Act.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 13, 1862.

Ordered by the President of the United States, that the Attorney General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution and condemnation of the estate, property and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of said act of Congress.

And the Attorney General is authorized and required to give to the attorneys and marshals of the United States such instructions and directions as he may find needful touching all such seizures, prosecutions and condemnation, and moreover to authorize all such attorneys and marshals whenever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States to give them such aid, protection and support as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties; and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call, and to render the necessary service, as far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
EDWARD BATES, Attorney General.

In accordance with this order the Attorney General will shortly issue specific instructions to United States Attorneys and Marshals for carrying into effect the provisions of the act to which reference has been made.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1862.

THE PROPOSED ARMED COLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.

There is a prospect that the scheme for the armed colonization of Florida will soon be practically tested. The General who is to be in command has expressed the opinion that with ten thousand armed colonists he can dispense with a very large portion of the soldiers originally destined to take part in this engagement, so that the execution of this scheme will not very materially interfere with any other military movement. Information has been received that many thousands have already made application to enlist as armed colonists to take part in this expedition, and the leader of the enterprise is only awaiting authority from the War Department to raise the full number indicated as necessary for the initiation of this scheme.

SUPPLIES CARRIED TO THE REBEL CAMPS UNDER ARMY PERMITS.

Complaints have been made that large quantities of supplies have been allowed to be carried directly into the enemy's camp, and through our own lines, by way of Harper's Ferry, under passes granted by General Wool. This abuse of the privilege of passing the lines has been called to the attention of the military authorities here.

THE CASE OF GENERAL M'DOWELL.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry met at eleven o'clock, all the members being present. The Recorder presented the reply of the Assistant Adjutant General to the call made on Saturday by the court for the charges against or all papers referring to, General McDowell. This reply set forth the fact that no charges had been preferred against General McDowell to the proper headquarters. Upon receiving this letter from the Assistant Adjutant General the Court held a lengthy consultation. General McDowell addressed and presented a letter to General Cadwallader, President of the Court, as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1862.

Major General GEORGE CADWALLADER, President of Court of Inquiry, instituted by Special Orders, No. 350:—

GENERAL—It appearing from the endorsement on the Recorder's letter to the Assistant Adjutant General, at the headquarters of the army, that there are no charges against me in the possession of the government, and that, therefore, the literal reading of the order convening the court to "investigate certain charges against me" does not apply, I beg the Court to obtain a copy of my letter to the President of the United States of September 6, 1862, asking for a court, and on which letter this court has been instituted; and further, that the investigation in my case may be as therein suggested. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRWIN McDOWELL, Major General.

After the reading of the General's letter, the Court, at the instance of General Martindale, adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow, to allow General McDowell to obtain an order for a thorough inquisition into his military career since the first battle of Bull run.

DECISIONS OF THE TAX COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a person whose business is simply to collect dues for rent, does not thereby become a commercial broker, within the meaning of the Excise law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a strict construction relating to stamp duties upon leases, &c., schedule B, page 91, E. L., will require that a stamp of the denomination of fifty cents be affixed to each lease or agreement to lease from month to month, no period of years being named, must be construed to mean and be regarded as a "lease for a period of time," &c., and therefore subject to the stamp duty imposed by law upon such instrument. Fifty cent lease stamps are now ready for delivery.

M'CLELLAN'S BODY GUARD.

The Sturgis Rifles, heretofore acting as the body guard of General McClellan, are to be mustered out of service to-morrow.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Paymaster T. R. Curtis has been ordered to the Pawnee. Acting Assistant Paymasters J. S. Meker and E. R. Morfatt have been ordered to the Mississippi squadron. Acting Assistant Paymasters Wm. K. Sherwood and Owen F. Broadway have been ordered to the mortar flotilla in the Western Gulf squadron.

GENERAL SEDGWICK ABOUT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

Captain Church Howe, Provost Marshal of Harper's Ferry, has been relieved from that duty and ordered to report to Major General Sedgwick, who takes the field in a few days.

The War in the Southwest.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 24, 1862.

There is a rebel brigade at Shelbyville, under General Johnson.

Union men are making armed resistance to the conscription in several portions of Middle Tennessee.

There are ten thousand rebels at Tullahoma. It is rumored that they are sending their siege guns to Murfreesboro.

The rebel force between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro is said to be sixty thousand.

The rebels are removing their negroes and property South.

Four Union men have been murdered in Wilson county by guerillas.

Arrival of Gen. Schofield at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24, 1862.

Gen. Schofield and staff arrived here last night. The General's health, though not fully restored, is rapidly improving.

City Intelligence.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.—The joint committee of Tammany and Mozart Halls held a meeting at ten o'clock yesterday morning in the Old Wigwam. The business, we believe, was mainly confined to making arrangements for a grand ratification meeting, to ratify the ticket nominated last week. The meeting will take place at Cooper Institute next Friday evening, when the Hon. Horatio Seymour, with other well known orators, is expected to speak.

THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The Secretary of the Women's Relief Association has issued the following appeal to the public:—

The Home of the Women's Prison Association, 191 Tenth avenue, has been much indebted to friends in the country who have found homes for its inmates, and by donations of money and clothing have extended a helping hand to women, who, more than all others, need such succor. There is another way in which they can aid this excellent institution. Donations of winter vegetables and all country produce can be more readily afforded by farmers than money, and will be quite as useful and gratefully received.
By order of the Board. S. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE SONS OF CONNECTICUT in New York are requested to contribute the necessary amount of money to give the five Connecticut regiments now encamped at Centreville Course, L. I., a genuine Connecticut Thanksgiving. About one thousand dollars will be required, and donations should be sent during to-day (Tuesday), the 25th inst., to either of the following gentlemen:—R. H. McCurdy, No. 45 Park place; P. M. Wetmore, No. 30 Pine street; J. H. Almy, No. 137 Broadway; Wm. C. Gilman, corner Pine and William streets; Charles Gould, No. 2 Hanover street, or to George Browne, Esq., at the Soldiers' Relief Rooms, 194 Broadway.

MAN KILLED.—A man named Charles Haare, a German, thirty years of age, was accidentally killed last night in Delancey street, by a pile of lumber falling upon him. Coroner notified.

WOMAN KILLED.—Last night, at an early hour, an Irish woman named Bridget Rock, fell from the roof of the tenement house No. 31 Willett street, and was killed. Coroner notified.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

News from Central and South America.

Close of the Revolution in New Granada.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN BOLIVIA.

THE REBELS DRIVEN FROM LA PAZ.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COFFEE CROP

$942,814 IN SPECIE,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Ariel, A. G. Jones commanding, from Aspinwall, with mails, passengers and specie to J. B. Allen, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Left New York on the 1st instant, and arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th instant, at six o'clock A. M. Sailed again on the 15th, and arrived at New York on the 24th, at two o'clock P. M. On the 20th instant, at twelve o'clock M., lat. 25 25, lon. 79 40, was boarded by the gunboat Octorara. The Ariel brings $942,813 50 in specie.

The news from the Isthmus is of small importance. The report that Mosquera had entire possession of Antioquia is confirmed. The Governor of Antioquia, finding it was hopeless to contend against the overwhelming forces brought against the State, made propositions of submission. The lives and property of all citizens who had been in arms against Mosquera were to be guaranteed, and passports given to those who wished to leave. The civil war of this republic is now about at an end, as only a small portion of the conservative forces under Arboleda now remain in Pasto, and they are in no condition to meet the combined forces of Mosquera.

The State election for Governor of Panama takes place on the 28th inst., when the present Provisional Governor, Diez, will probably be re-elected. The national convention has again been postponed.

Quite a large number of vessels are said to have been lost on the South Pacific coast in the late gale.

The United States brig Bainbridge arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th inst., and the United States brig Perry sailed thence for Key West on the 14th inst.

The following is the Ariel's specie list:—

Order	$10,000	Isaac Bernster & Co.	$4,704
Order	2,500	Sutton & Co.	578
Louis McMurray & Co.	1,000	Dolmer, Potter & Co.	2,271
Isaac Rich & Co.	14,000	J. F. Haywood	5,000
Order	26,005	H. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	17,250
Allen McLane	11,005	Metropolitan Bank	32,151
P. RR. Co.	25,204	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	12,400
Wm. Myer & Co.	10,500	J. Strauss, Bro & Co	62,181
Richard Patrick	36,000	J. & M. Goodman	10,200
Newstadter Brothers	17,200	Jennings & Brewster	22,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	14,500	Order	30,850
S. Dinkinspiel & Co.	17,500	Frank Baker	24,100
Baker & Morrill	18,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	203,500
J. G. Parker & Son	13,000	Order	2,917
J. H. Coghill	0,500	Rees, Demster & Co.	500
Rosenbaum & Friedman	10,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
J. Heller & Bro	13,300	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$3,000
Rosenstock & Price	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	992
Wm. Heller & Co.	18,000	Cartwright & Harrison	100
Scholle & Brothers	18,000	Handy & Hendley	335
Marcus C. Hawley	5,170	M. S. de Pomarijo	560
M. Sederer	6,222	Samuel L. Isaacs	1,100
H. Cohn & Co.	82,000	Ribon & Munos	2,000
Jno. B. Newton & Co.	60,077	Ribon & Munos	1,700
Lawrence, Giles & Co.	1,238	Colgate & Hoffman	1,880

News from Central America.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Nov. 14, 1862.

Premium to Coffee Cultivation in Guatemala—Proposed Unity of the Central American States—More Trouble in Honduras—Election of Martinez in Nicaragua—The Transit Opened—The Coffee Crop of Costa Rica, &c.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship Salvador, Capt. Rathbun, arrived here on the 5th inst. from the Central American ports. I am indebted to her obliging purser, Mr. Gilbert, for favors.

GUATEMALA.

President Carrera has issued a decree, with the intention of protecting or encouraging the cultivation of coffee and sugar. The decree grants premiums for all coffee and sugar exported for the next five years.

In 1861 the exportation of coffee amounted to 5,240¾ quintals, and 2,750 quintals of sugar, and during the nine months of the present year there has been exported 22,657 quintals of coffee and 4,211 quintals of sugar, showing an immense increase; and there is no doubt but that the wise and liberal encouragement of the government will continue to increase the exportation of this product from that republic.

SALVADOR.

There is nothing of any importance from this republic. The *Gaceta Oficial* of the 25th of October publishes two documents in relation to the confederation of the Central American States. One is a note from Hon. Pedro Zeledon, [illegible]

News from the South Pacific.

[illegible]

The Latest News by the Ariel.

[illegible]

Newspaper Accounts.

[illegible]

The Hammonia off Cape Race.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the United States Transport Oriole—Heavy Gale on the Southern Coast—The Steamer George Peabody and Schooner Constitution Aground, &c.

The United States steam transport Oriole, Commander Holmes, arrived at this port yesterday from Newbern, N. C., November 18, and Hatteras Inlet 22d, bringing passengers and a large mail of over 43,000 letters.

Nothing of importance has transpired at Newbern since our last advices. The Oriole lay at Hatteras Inlet three days during a heavy blow from the eastward, accompanied by rain, thunder and lightning. The schooner Constitution, in beating over the bar, missed stays and went ashore on the 16th inst. The steamer George Peabody, from Hilton Head, put into Hatteras Inlet on the 19th inst.—during the gale of that day—for a harbor, dragged her anchors and grounded. She lays in a dangerous position. The steamers Dudley Buck and United States passed up the Sound on the 20th. There was a large fleet of outward bound vessels in the Inlet.

The Oriole had strong northwest and northerly winds during the passage. Passed to the northward of Hatteras a large fleet of schooners bound south.

The Oriole brought the following passengers:—

Captain S. A. Bolmer, of the Maine artillery; Lieutenants Martin Shaffer, —— Robinson, Third New York; Lieutenant Charles C. Lorde, Forty-fourth Massachusetts; Mr. W. W. Knight, J. C. Hutchins, of Ohio; R. S. Pierce, of Bristol, R. I.; Wm. E. Ramsey, of Baltimore, and eleven discharged and sick soldiers.

MOREHEAD CITY, Nov. 20, via BALTIMORE, Nov. 24, 1862.

The United States transport steamship Guide, Captain Almy leaves this point to-morrow morning, with the United States mails, &c., for Baltimore and the North. [illegible]

News from the Rebel Army in Virginia.

[illegible]

Movements of General McClellan.

[illegible]

The Eighth Avenue Abortion Case—Arrest of Augustus L. Simms.

[illegible]

Arrival of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment.

[illegible]

Theatrical.

[illegible]

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23, 1862.

Cavalry Reconnaissance to the Chickahominy—General Wise in Command of the Fortifications Around Richmond—His Tactics and Policy—Arrival of Released Prisoners—The French Consul in Richmond on His Way to Washington—Rumors of a Battle—General Dix's Discipline—Military Movements—The Weather, &c., &c.

Major General Dix this morning received the following official telegraphic despatch from Williamsburg, via Yorktown:—

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by some of our cavalry as far as the Chickahominy river, where a force of the enemy was met. Our troops succeeded in killing two rebel cavalry, capturing six others, and securing ten horses. The loss on our side was not even a man wounded. No further particulars.

Thus it will be seen that my statement made some time ago, that the enemy still hovered about the peninsula, is correct, although the force cannot be very great.

Henry A. Wise commands the fortifications about Richmond, and these rebel scouting parties that our scouts occasionally fall in with are detachments of Wise's command. If it were true that Lee has fallen back upon Richmond, the rebels would have a larger force at the White House Landing than a few guerillas. As it is, however, Wise would not dare to leave his intrenchments for an attack on Yorktown, for fear a movement might be made by our forces at Suffolk against the rebels commanded by French on the other side of Blackwater, and in such an event the Petersburg Railroad would have to be brought into play to transport Wise's corps as reinforcements.

The steamer New York, Captain Chisholm, has just returned from City Point, where she had been on a flag of truce since last Thursday. Captain John E. Mulford, of Company K, Third New York infantry, has been in charge. Captain Mulford brings about four hundred and fifty released prisoners, among whom are eight commissioned officers. [illegible]

Democratic Triumphs in Connecticut.

[illegible]

News from San Francisco.

[illegible]

Personal Intelligence.

[illegible]

Movements of Horatio Seymour.

[illegible]

Court Calendar—This Day.

[illegible]

Proclamation.

[illegible]

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Europa, [illegible]

Married.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALVIN C. BAKER, AUCTIONEER. Office 23 Maiden lane.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the elegant residence 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this day (Tuesday), Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock.
Seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, Rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, Sevres and Dresden China Vases, Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Rare and costly Works of Art and articles of virtu, rosewood and black walnut Chamber Furniture, en suite; the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season. The house was furnished less than seven months ago, and is in perfect order. Catalogues at the house.
Parlors—Velvet Carpets, Rugs, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Card Tables, Etageres, statuary marble top Centre Tables, two full Parlor Suits, covered with brocatel; Secretary Bookcase, magnificent seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, four round corners, made to order; Canterbury, Stool and Cover. Oil Paintings by eminent artists—Holy Family, by Fallows; Marine Views, Fruit Piece, Winter Scene, two match Paintings by Cole; Bronze Statuary—Hamlet, Cheval de Marie; two superb Sevres China Vases, cost one hundred dollars; solid oak Buffet, Sideboard, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, oak Arm Chairs, Lounges and Chairs, covered with reps. Chambers—Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, Chairs, Armoire-a-glace, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Counterpanes, Sheets, Oval Mirrors, Clocks, Stair Carpets, Oilcloth, black walnut Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, covered with reps; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. Also a large assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. House for sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FIRST CLASS SECOND HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CUT GLASS AND CHINA WARE, IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, ELEGANT PARIAN AND CHINA VASES, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, AC.
This day (Tuesday), November 25, at eleven o'clock precisely, the entire contents of the four story dwelling house No. 119 Clinton place (West Eighth street), between Fifth and Sixth avenues, consisting of elegant Parlor Furniture, in suits, covered in French brocatel; beautiful rosewood Etageres, rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, French plate Pier Mirrors, Lace Curtains, bronze 21 day Clock, lady's Writing Desk, Bookcases, rosewood Pianoforte, Turkish Lounges and Chairs, covered in medallion reps; Parlor Ornaments, elegant Table Covers, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, oval Mirrors, Rockers, Chairs, Lounges, Cane Seat and Spring Seat Chairs, Sofas, Clocks, Rugs, Tables, Dining Room Furniture, solid black walnut Buffet, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, French China Dinner and Tea Sets; Cut Glass and China Ware, Table Cutlery, Silver Ware, black walnut Hall Stand, Chairs to match, Oilcloths, Stair Carpets, &c., &c. Sale positive.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALES, THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
TUESDAY, November 25, and WEDNESDAY, November 26.
The attention of all buyers is invited to the above sales.
Tuesday's Catalogue is now ready, and contains one of the best assortments we have ever offered.
Wednesday's sale will contain an invoice of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Balance of a stock of
RICH UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, AUCTIONEER.
HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
By D. W. IVES & CO., this day, at 1½ o'clock, at 155 and 157 Broadway.
ELEGANT GRAY HORSE,
16½ hands, 8 years old, perfectly gentle in any harness; has no superior as a saddle horse; been used by a lady for three years, and is unequalled as a parade horse.
BAY MARE,
8 years old, 15 hands, good in any harness and first rate saddle animal, of good Messenger stock.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Coupe, Rockaway, Top and Open Buggies, Harness, &c.

F. FITZSIMMONS, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE NO. 16 Fourth avenue, will offer for public competition on Tuesday the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Irish Brigade House, corner of Fortieth street and Second avenue, consisting of a choice assortment of fine Wines and Liquors; splendid Counters and Bar Fixtures; Bottles, Beer Pumps, &c. Also a medium size Herring Safe, large platform Scales, Counting House Desk, &c. Sale positive.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Furniture—On Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at 359 Fulton street, Brooklyn, by COLE & MURPHY, comprising Sofas, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Centre Tables, Desks, Clocks, Centre and Card Tables, Lounges, &c., being part of the stock of R. J. Todd, deceased.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture.—To-day, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom 141 Broadway, a very elegant stock of first class city made Furniture, for parlors, reception rooms, libraries, dining rooms, &c., en suite and in separate parcels, rosewood Etageres, Armoire-a-Glace, Buffets, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Extension Dining Tables, Centre and Fancy Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Library Tables, &c. Sale absolute. Goods for shipping packed on the premises, at reasonable charges and in the best manner.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' down town Club Room, No. 21 Exchange place, Furniture, Glass Ware and other articles used in a large club house, consisting of Carpets, Oilcloths, a large stock of Tables, Chairs, Curtains, Chandeliers, Buffet, Extension Tables, dining room Chairs and Tables, China and Glass Ware, Linen Sheeting and Napkins, Pillow Cases, cotton do. and Sheets, Mattresses, Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, Bedsteads, Blankets and Bedding, Clocks; pantry containing lots of Pickles, Sauces, Essences, Mustard, Spices, Maccaroni, Turkey, Beans and other fine articles. A large and valuable stock of Tin, Iron and Copper Kitchen Ware, Earthen do., Counter, Segar Show Cases, Check Boxes, Desks, Ale Pumps, plated Ale Mugs, Refrigerators, Gas Heaters and quantities of other articles, which will be found in the Catalogues on the day of sale. Everything is of the finest class.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEERS.
Beautiful Oil Paintings.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, 23 Nassau street,
The entire collection of Finished Pictures of our well known American Artist, George O. Brown, Esq., the majority of which have been painted since his return from Europe. Among them will be found his celebrated picture of Niagara Falls at Sunrise, which is considered one of the finest representations of the Falls yet painted. Also his great
HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE WAR. THE LANDING OF GENERAL BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE.
The others comprise some of his most exquisitely finished cabinet gems, including New York and Bay from Hoboken, Views at Newport and Vicinity, and others equally valuable for the elaborate care and touch which has given his pencillings such great reputation.
All of which will be on exhibition on and from Nov. 22, at our gallery as above, with catalogues, and will positively be sold without reserve.

HENRY D. HERTS, JR., AUCTIONEER.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE
Restaurant and Barroom, No. 7 Pine street, near Broadway.
HENRY WOOD & CO. will sell, on Wednesday, November 26, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the above Restaurant, consisting of marble top Lunch Counter, Hot Water, Dishes, Stools, &c.; splendid solid marble Oyster Box, Bar Counter, ...

POLITICAL.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE JOHN T. HENRY Association of the Third Aldermanic district, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Whereas, The time has arrived when it behooves every citizen to be interested in the selection of good and responsible representatives in the councils of our city government, it is a duty he owes to himself and his neighbor; and whereas, among the many candidates offered for the suffrages of the people for the office of Alderman of the Third Aldermanic district, there is none more capable than the gentleman who now fills that position, having been tried and not found wanting; therefore,
Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means in our power to elect John T. Henry, Esq., to the office of Alderman of this district, and will not cease our efforts until sundown on the day of the election.
J. G. TARGALS, Secretary. JOHN TAYLOR, President.

A1.—ELECTION TICKETS 25 CENTS A THOUSAND; all kinds Political Printing equally low. Paper purchased before the great advance in prices. Circulars, Posters, Pasters, Handbills, everything, at T. R. DAWLEY'S new steam printing establishment, corner Reade and Centre streets.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE PROVIsions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New York, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the various wards of said city on the first Tuesday of December next (being the second day of December, 1862).
The polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.
The officers to be voted for at such election are the following:—
A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic districts of the city having an odd numerical designation, viz:—1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.
Six COUNCILMEN in each Senatorial district.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Officers.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
New York, Nov. 12, 1862. Clerk of Common Council.

MOZART DEMOCRACY—TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—The Mozart democracy of this ward will meet at National Hall, Forty-fourth street, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, to prepare for the great ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, on Friday evening. By order of the General Committee. B. F. FAIRCHILD, Chairman pro tem.

PEOPLE'S UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINAtions.
For Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District,
CAPTAIN MICHAEL NORTON.

RALLY, DEMOCRATS, RALLY!
GRAND MASS RATIFICATION MEETING
Of all democrats friendly to
REGULAR NOMINATIONS
And the usages of the party, will be held at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, November 28,
To respond to the nominations by the
UNITED DEMOCRACY
OF
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN
For Comptroller,
AND
JOHN E. DEVELIN
For Counsel to the Corporation.
By order of the Union Convention of Tammany and Mozart Halls.

James Fitzgerald.	Edmund Jones, Jr.
Thomas Byrnes.	Thomas Maloney.
Alrah Lockwood.	Jean H. Trapp.
Patrick Kerrin.	Thomas H. Ferris
Benjamin Ray.	James Carty.
Charles J. Dougherty.	James Lynch.
Patrick Crowe.	Thomas Cassin.
Daniel Kennedy.	J. W. Fowler.
John Y. Savage, Jr.	George C. Genet.
John Clancy.	Emanuel B. Hart.
Michael Fitzgerald.	William Brennan.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A COMFORTABLE AND nicely furnished Room and Bath Room in Fifth avenue, near Eighth or Fourteenth streets. Address, with particulars and terms, Y., box 2,372 Post office.

A HOTEL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE—250 ROOMS—ONE block east of City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets. Neatly furnished light Rooms, one person, 25 to 37 cents per day; $1 to $2 per week. House open all night.

A NEW HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.—PLEASantly furnished Rooms, with excellent Board, from $3 50 to $6 per week; families accordingly, at 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway; dinner at 12½ and 6.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE LIVING IN hotels and boarding houses, to an establishment opened at 116 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home and live at low rates.

A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDroom attached, on the second story, with Board. Apply at 22 Waverley place.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A MODERN HOUSE, 171 West Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue, will let a very pleasant front Room and hall Bedroom, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with partial Board.

A HOME FOR THE WINTER.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with Board, for two persons, at $8 per week; also a small Room for a gentleman at $4. The house contains all the improvements, and is quietly and conveniently located. Apply at 202 East Twentieth street, near Second avenue.

A HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS AND SINGLE Rooms, now vacant, at 40 Bond street. The location is central and very desirable. Persons will do well to call here.

AT 17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, A COUPLE OR three Rooms to let to gentlemen, with Board. House and table first class, and central and desirable location, only a few steps from Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AT NO. 13 BOND STREET—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, rooming together, can obtain two large Rooms en suite, with excellent Board on moderate terms; also, a few Single and Attic Rooms. Dinner at 5½. A first class piano would be taken for board.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A gentleman, with Board. Call at or address 83 West Twenty-sixth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO PLEASANT ROOMS to let, furnished or unfurnished, with full Board. The location is pleasant and convenient. The comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Terms very moderate. Apply at 55 West Twenty-eighth street. Dinner at 6.

A ROOM AND ONE OR TWO BEDROOMS, ON THIRD floor; also a fine high front Basement, to let, together or separate, in a private family. Location unexceptionable. Prices to suit the times. Call at No. 187 West Twenty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, WITH Board, at No. 65 Macdougal street (St. Clement's place). A family or quiet gentlemen can have a home at from $3 50 to $4 per week, gas included. Would like a little girl as companion to my daughter; she can learn the piano with her.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE A GENtleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with good Board. The rooms are pleasant. Dinner at six. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at 152 West Fifteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND Twenty-third streets and Third and Fifth avenues, for an elderly widow lady and young gentleman; a private family preferred; a comfortable and permanent home being desired. Address, with reference, stating location of rooms, price and dinner hour, R. D., box 1,074 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES BOARD WITH a private family for the winter, where home comforts may be enjoyed. Terms must not exceed $10 per week; location near Fifth avenue, between Eighth and Thirty-sixth streets preferred. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address K., box 111 Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and nurse; two rooms required, with accommodation for nurse; permanent if suited. Address, with full particulars, Arthur, box 137 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, FOR A young man and his sister, within a convenient distance of the Hamilton avenue ferry. Address J. M., Herald office, for one week, stating terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN, a Suit of Rooms on the second or third floor, for gentleman, wife, child (eight years old), infant and servant; must be in a good location, and convenient to cars and stages; references given and required. Address, stating terms and full particulars, S. B. S., Herald office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, AN ELEGANT, FURNISHED room on the second floor, to a lady and gentleman, at $10 a week; also one room for $4. Call at 164 West Twenty-sixth street.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING PLEASANT, COMfortable homes, in a private family, at moderate prices, call at 166 West Thirty-seventh street. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location is unexceptionable.

BOARDING.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, at No. 5 Leroy street, near Bleecker street. Warmed by heater; water and gas.

BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, WITH good Board, in a first class neighborhood, near Wall street or South ferry. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6. House has modern improvements. Apply at 77 State street, opposite Sidney place.

BROOKLYN.—A FRENCH FAMILY DESIRE A FEW gentlemen to Board; house contains all modern improvements. Call at 31 Summit street, five blocks from Hamilton avenue ferry.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A BACK PARLOR ON FIRST floor, for a family, and a front Room on second floor, for single gentlemen; Rooms neatly furnished; good Board, bath, &c. Terms moderate, at 221 State street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at 107 Amity street, first door from Henry. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT 114 PIERREPONT street. A desirable room for a single gentleman, at moderate terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN TEN MINUTES' walk of Fulton and Wall street ferries; two large Rooms on the second and third floors, nicely furnished; location very pleasant and convenient, being at 130 Henry street, between Pierrepont and Clark; house contains modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SQUARE ROOMS, second floor, furnished, to let, with Board, to two couples at $8 50 per couple; family private; vicinity La...

645 AND 647 BROADWAY.—GENTLEMEN WILL find elegantly furnished Rooms at this house, possessing all the advantages and comforts of a first class home, at moderate charges.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered, Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
ETNA, Saturday, November 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, December 6.
KANGAROO, Saturday, December 13.
and every succeeding Saturday at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$100 00	Steerage	$40 00
Do. to London	105 00	Do. to London	43 00
Do. to Paris	115 00	Do. to Paris	48 00
Do. to Hamburg	110 00	Do. to Hamburg	45 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further particulars apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERpool.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first class full powered Clyde built steamer ANGLO SAXON, Captain Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next Saturday, November 29. Rates of passage from New York—First class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80; steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
STEAM TO LONDON, HAMBURG, HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The favorite first class and elegant iron mail steamship
TEUTONIA,
E. TAUBE, Commander,
carrying the United States mails, sails from pier 21 North river, foot of Fulton street, positively on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29,
and takes passengers for London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton, at the following rates:—First cabin, $135; second cabin, $90; steerage, $45.
The SAXONIA will succeed the TEUTONIA, on December 13. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, 151 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. H. J. Von Santen, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN
at the following rates:—
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

THE REBELLION.

DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, 18th Nov., 1862.—Proposals will be received at this office until Friday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city or any point that may be required of Five Hundred Army Transportation Wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection. All to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st of December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed to high. (Signed) A. BOYD, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, BANKS' EXPEDITION, Nov. 21, 1862.—Wanted, fifty double Trucks, for transportation purposes. Apply immediately to Captain W. H. VALLANCE, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, 191 Broadway.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TILL THE 25TH day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for purchasing all the Hides, Tallow, Horns and Hoofs of the cattle killed by the Army of the Potomac in the territory embraced by the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers and the Blue Ridge Mountains.

It is intended that the contractor shall follow the army and collect the hides and tallow, horns and hoofs, and shall pay a certain sum for those articles [illegible] to be collected at his own risk. He will be charged [illegible] the articles in each case, unless he can [illegible] that he was prevented from [illegible] them by proper authority.

A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required for the fulfilment of the contract [illegible] will be entertained from any previous contractors who have failed to comply with their contracts, and no bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The articles of agreement, with a bond, will be required to be entered into within two days from the opening of the bids.

The bids to be directed to Colonel A. Beckwith, A. D. C. and C. S., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals."

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED TILL THE 2D day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels. Bids for the different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The quantity of flour required will be about 500 barrels daily, delivered either at the [illegible] in Georgetown, or at the railroad [illegible] Washington, D. C.

The usual government inspection will be made just before the flour is received.

The barrels to be head-lined.

Bids will be accompanied with an oath of allegiance and be directed to Colonel A. Beckwith, [illegible] C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL THE 5th of December, 1862, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 500 tons of Hay, in bales.

The first delivery to be [illegible] about the 12th of December, and the whole quantity [illegible] the end of said month.

The hay to be shipped by water and delivered on the [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

The Examination Before the Police Board Continued.

Testimony of Provost Marshal Baker and Assistant Marshal Bowles.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

In pursuance of adjournment the Board of Police Commissioners met, again yesterday, at their usual place of hearing and resumed the investigation into the circumstances connected with the arrest of Mrs. Roberts (formerly, and for long instruction to the Twenty-second precinct station house. The two Metropolitan Commissioners, Marshal Baker and his assistant, Mr. Bowles—who is indeed, and also, a commissioner—accompanied the Board, in his supervision.

Counsel for the case called, but not finally concluded, on the last sitting, was present—

MR. BRINSMADE, CONFIDENTIALLY.

Thomas Bowles was then sworn and examined, and testified as follows:—

Baker's Testimony—Continued.—When I met Mr. Brinsmade—Answer—Thursday, October 30. When I was present—I was present. I, the one arrested by Provost Marshal Baker, of Washington, as a detective police officer. Q. Do you know anything of the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade, or not, but in a correspondence between Mr. Carlisle and the Provost Marshal? A. Not, sir. Q. Have you not that correspondence? A. Yes, sir. Q. When do you know, sir, of the circumstances of the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade? A. The circumstances of the arrest, sir? I was in Washington when I received a telegram from Mrs. Brinsmade, with her trunks and baggage, and took and then, in Gardner Street, Washington. Q. Why always authority? A. *By my own authority as Assistant Provost Marshal.* Q. Without instructions from any one? A. I received my instructions before I left New York. Q. Is that what you mean? A. I received my instructions in NEW York. Q. From whom? A. From Colonel Provost Marshal Baker. Q. Have you not a letter from Colonel Baker, dated at New York, October 30, 1862, in your correspondence? A. Yes, sir. Q. When do you know, sir, the circumstances of the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade? A. The circumstances of the arrest, sir? I was in Washington when I received a telegram from Mrs. Brinsmade, with her trunks and baggage, and took and then, in Gardner Street, Washington. Q. Why always authority? A. *By my own authority as Assistant Provost Marshal.* Q. Without instructions from any one? A. I received my instructions before I left New York. Q. Is that what you mean? A. From whom? A. From Colonel Baker. Q. Have you not a letter from Colonel Baker, dated at New York, October 30, 1862, in your correspondence? A. I did not. Q. You say that you received a telegram from Mrs. Brinsmade, with her trunks and baggage, and took and then, in Gardner Street, Washington? A. Yes, sir. Q. When did you know Mr. Kennedy would arrive in Washington? A. I did not know Mr. Kennedy would arrive in Washington. Q. When did you know Mr. Kennedy would arrive in Washington? A. I did not know Mr. Kennedy would arrive in Washington. Q. Do you mean that you did not